34 COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-2016)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF ASSURANCES (ACCEDED TO)

(*Presented to Lok Sabha on* 10 *May,* 2016)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

***May*, 2016/*Vaisakha,* 1938 (*Saka*)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*

(2015-2016)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank" — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Shri Tariq Anwar
6. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
7. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadiya
8. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
9. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
10. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
11. Shri C.R. Patil
12. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Taslimuddin
14. Shri K.C. Venugopal
15. Shri S.R. Vijayakumar

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri R.S. Kambo	—	*Joint Secretary*
2.	Shri S.C. Chaudhary	—	*Director*
3.	Shri T.S. Rangarajan	—	*Additional Director*
4.	Shri S.L. Singh	—	*Deputy Secretary*
5.	Shri Rajesh Mohan	—	*Committee Officer*

*The Committee has been constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2015 *vide* Para No. 2348 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 31 August, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Fourth Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2015-2016) at their sitting held on 15 February, 2016 *inter-alia* considered Memoranda Nos. 42 to 81 containing requests received from the Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending Assurances and decided to drop 18 Assurances.

3. At their sitting held on 05 May, 2016 the Committee (2015-2016) considered and adopted their Thirty-Fourth Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

NEW DELHI;
09 *May,* 2016
19 *Vaisakha,* 1938 *(Saka)*

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. Where a Ministry/Department are unable to implement the Assurance within the prescribed period of three months, that Ministry/Department are required to seek extension of time. In case, the Ministry find it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, they are required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop the Assurance or otherwise.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2015-16) *inter alia* considered the following requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of Assurances at their sitting held on 15 February, 2016:—

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1	2	3	4
1.	USQ No. 3468 dated 23.12.2008 SQ No. 440 dated 02.09.2011 USQ No. 805 dated 25.11.2011	Women & Child Development	Curb on Prostitution. Rehabilitation of Sex Workers. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. (Appendix-I)
2.	General Discussion dated 06.09.2013	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Discussion on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill. (Appendix-II)
*3.	USQ No. 4102 dated 07.08.2014	Railways	Solar Power Plants. (Appendix-III)
4.	SQ No. 353 dated 01.08.2014	Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce)	Indo-China Trade. (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 3506 dated 04.08.2014	Communications & Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology)	Wafer Fabrication Manufacturing Facilities. (Appendix-V)

1	2	3	4
6.	USQ No. 3540 dated 04.08.2014	Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications)	Domestic Manufacturing Telecom Equipment. (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 4246 dated 07.08.2014	Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)	Digitization of Land Titles. (Appendix-VII)
8.	SQ No. 357 dated 05.09.2012	Finance (Department of Revenue)	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. (Appendix-VIII)
*9.	USQ No. 389 dated 07.07.2009	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution)	Cash for Food Scheme.
	SQ No. 444 dated 04.08.2009		Roadmap for Revamp of PDS.
	USQ No. 2399 dated 16.08.2011		Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy
	USQ No. 1488 dated 09.08.2011		Cash Subsidy.
	SQ No. 12 Dated 13.03.2012		Computerisation of PDS.
	USQ No. 6390 dated 15.05.2012		Foodgrain Allocation Under PDS.
	USQ No. 5221 dated 08.05.2012		Aadhaar in PDS.
	USQ No. 6311 dated 15.05.2012		Cash for Food Subsidy.
	USQ No. 1460 dated 21.08.2012		Cash for Foodgrains.
	USQ No. 3784 dated 04.09.2012		Evaluation of PDS. (Appendix-IX)
10.	USQ No. 3056 dated 15.03.2011	Home Affairs	Blast Cases
	SQ No. 25 dated 02.08.2011		Terrorist Attacks
	USQ No. 5440 dated 06.09.2011		Pune and Mumbai Blasts
	USQ No. 5520 dated 06.09.2011		Terror and Communal Attacks
	USQ No. 1127 dated 20.03.2012		Bomb Blasts

1	2	3	4
	SQ No. 128 dated 21.08.2012		Bomb Blasts at Pune
	USQ No. 2715 dated 28.08.2012		Terrorist Activities in Kerala
	USQ No. 352 dated 26.02.2013		Terrorist Activities
	USQ No. 3676 dated 05.08.2014		Terrorist Activities (Appendix-X)
11.	SQ. No. 322 (Supplementary by Shri C.R. Patil, M.P.) dated 31.07.2014	Textiles	Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (Appendix-XI)
12.	USQ No. 6053 dated 03.05.2013	Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	Easing of Fund Transfer Norms (Appendix-XII)
13.	USQ No. 4829 dated 22.12.2014	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Industrial Development Corporation (Appendix-XIII)
14.	USQ No. 1790 dated 04.12.2006	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Improvement in Consumer Protection Council (Appendix-XIV)
15.	USQ No. 3860 dated 16.12.2014	Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)	National Livestock Mission (Appendix-XV)
16.	USQ No. 2981 dated 10.12.2014	Atomic Energy	Fund Allocation for Nuclear Projects (Appendix-XVI)
17.	SQ No. 40 dated 08.07.2014	Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports)	Rural Youths Participation in Sports (Appendix-XVII)
18.	USQ No. 2424 dated 08.12.2014	Steel	Steel Production (Appendix-XVII)

*Implementation Reports laid on the Table of the House on 09.03.2016.

3. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced for dropping of Assurances are given in Appendices-I to XVIII.

4. After having considered the grounds cited by the Ministries/Departments, the Committee were convinced and decided to drop the aforesaid Assurances.

5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee, where under the decision to drop the Assurances were taken, are given in Appendix-XIX.

NEW DELHI;
09 *May*, 2016
19 *Vaisakha*, 1938(*Saka*)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM No. 45

Subject: Request for dropping of assurances given in replies to:

(i) Unstarred Question No. 3468 dated 23 December, 2008 regarding "Curb on Prostitution." (Annexure-I). (Transferred from Ministry of Home Affairs to Ministry of Women and Child Development).

(ii) Starred Question No. 440 dated 2 September, 2011 regarding "Rehabilitation of Sex Workers." (Annexure-II).

(iii) Unstarred Question No. 805 dated 25 November, 2011 regarding "Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956". (Annexure-III).

The above mentioned questions were asked by various M.Ps. to the Minister of Women and Child Development. The contents of the questions along with the replies of the Minister are as given in Annexure I, II and III.

2. The replies to the questions were treated as assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry within three months of the date of the reply but the assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Women and Child Development *vide* their O.M.No. 4-26/ 2011-CP dated 13 April, 2015 have requested for dropping the assurances on the following grounds:—

> "That the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was brought into force wherein Section 370 of the IPC has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provides comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of exploitation, slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs Stringent punishment has also been prescribed therein. It also needs to be mentioned that through this amendment, trafficking has been defined and graded penalties prescribed. In the light of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2013, the Ministry has considered the need to amend 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956' and felt that there may not be any need to amend 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956'."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Women and Child Development have requested to drop the above assurances.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3468

ANSWERED ON 23.12.2008

Curb on Prostitution

3468. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to curb prostitution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Penal Provisions to prosecute the clients along with the sex workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study on the repercussions of this move;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto;

(g) whether the Government has received representations against the proposed amendment to the relevant Act; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) & (b) The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children for the purpose of prostitution and lays down severe penalties for trafficking.

(c) to (h) The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956 is proposed to be amended in order to enhance the penalties for traffickers, brothel keepers and other perpetrators of the crime. A new section is also proposed to penalize any person who visits or is found in a brothel for the purpose of sexual exploitation of a victim of trafficking. Various representations received have been examined by the Government before finalizing the proposed amendments, which are under consideration of the Government.

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 440

ANSWERED ON 02.09.2011

Rehabilitation of Sex Workers

440. SHRI ARUN YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme being implemented by the Government for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation in the country.

(b) whether the said scheme addresses the issue of rehabilitation of sex workers in the country;

(c) if so, the number of sex workers rehabilitated thereunder indicating the estimated number of sex workers in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) if not, whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked the Government to prepare scheme for rehabilitation of sex workers and appointed a panel to recommend rehabilitation measures for them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present status of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PART (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 440 FOR 02.09.2011 BY SHRI ARUN YADAV AND SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ REGARDING REHABILITATION OF SEX WORKERS.

(a) to (e) The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala', a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims

of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since 4th December, 2007. The Scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. However, sex workers who are voluntarely in the trade and wish to be rehabilitated, can also avail of rehabilitation services provided under the Ujjawala Scheme.

Under the Scheme, 76 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been sanctioned, in the country, which can accommodate upto 3800 beneficiaries. These Rehabilitative Homes are given financial support for providing the inmates basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter, medical care, legal aid, education in case the victims are children as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

A comprehensive study on 'Girls and Women in Prostitution', conducted in 2004, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, had estimated that there were about 2.8 million Prostitutes in the country of which 36% are children. The State/Union Territory wise data on number of girls/women in prostitution, as estimated by the Study, is given in Annexure.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 14.2.2011 had asked the State and Central Governments to prepare schemes for rehabilitation of sex workers in all cities in India by giving them technical/vocational training. Subsequently, *vide* order dated 19.7.2011, the Hon'ble Court has a Panel which will make suitable suggestions to the Court on different aspects including rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work. The Court has asked the Panel to first take up the problems of sex workers in the 4 metropolitan cities *i.e.* Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The Panel has met three times to discuss the issues before it.

(f) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2006. The Bill lapsed in 2009 with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The amendments, proposed included widening the scope of the Act, enhancing punishment for trafficking, preventing re-victimization of victims and making the implementation of the Act more effective. Consultations are being held to fine tune the amendment proposals.

ANNEX.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 440 FOR ANSWER ON 02.09.2011 BY SHRI ARUN YADAV AND SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ REGARDING REHABILITATION OF SEX WORKERS

Number of girls/women in prostitution in India

Sl. No.	State/Union territory	Number of girls/women in Prostitution
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2750
3.	Assam	52625
4.	Bihar	161321
5.	Chhattisgarh	12500
6.	Goa	5375
7.	Gujarat	146950
8.	Haryana	15500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5375
10.	Jharkhand	20000
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	15500
12.	Karnataka	200701
13.	Kerala	68750
14.	Madhya Pradesh	144338
15.	Maharashtra	401300
16.	Manipur	4875
17.	Meghalaya	4250
18.	Nagaland	6000
19.	Orissa	45066
20.	Punjab	45000
21.	Rajasthan	167305
22.	Sikkim	425
23.	Tamil Nadu	303750
24.	Tripura	1375

1	2	3
25.	Uttar Pradesh	271868
26.	Uttaranchal	8125
27.	West Bengal	367058
28.	Chandigarh	10750
29.	Delhi	16785
30.	Pondicherry	1400
31.	Daman & Diu	493
32.	India	2827534

This does not include information regarding Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Laksadweep.

ANNEXURE III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 805

ANSWERED ON 25.11.2011

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

805. SHRI KRISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received comments from all the concerned Ministries/Departments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the comments incorporated in the said amendment; and

(d) the extent to which such amendments are likely to check/control immoral trafficking in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, the Government proposes to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The comments of Ministries/Departments concerned were received on the amendment proposal made earlier. These amendments aimed at wideninig the scope of the Act, enhancing punishment for traffickers, preventing re-victimization of victims and making the implementation of the Act more effective. However, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2006, lapsed in 2009 with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Fresh consultations are being held and the amendment proposals are being fine-tuned.

APPENDIX II

MEMORANDUM No. 47

Subject: Request for dropping the assurances given in reply to the discussion on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill.

On 06 September, 2013 the following assurance was given during the discussion on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill by Dr. Girija Vyas, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation:—

> "In this regard, I have got as many as 21 questions from you. There are some solutions also available with me. I will reply to all these questions in writing."

2. The above reply was treated as assurance and was required to be implemented within three months of the reply but the assurance is still pending.

3. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviaton *vide* O.M. No. H-11016/3//2014-USD/FTS-10416 dated 11.06.2014 have requested to drop the above assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has not received the list of 21 questions which the then Hon'ble Minister (HUPA) mentioned in the XV-XIV Session, 2013 of Lok Sabha General dated 06.09.2013. It may also be considered that the then Hon'ble Minister (HUPA) has demitted office now and therefore, it is not feasible to fulfil the assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Urban Development and Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

APPENDIX III

MEMORANDUM No. 50

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4102 dated 07.08.2014, regarding "Solar Power Plants."

On 07 August, 2014 Shri P. Venugopal, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4102 to the Minister of Railways. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Railway *vide* O.M. No. 2014/Elect (G) /106/6 dated 09.03.2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That Indian Railways has planned to set up solar plant by the developers through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode on roof top of Railway Stations and other Railway buildings with subsidy/Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support of Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), Railways will procure solar power from these developers at a pre-determined tariff. In-principle approval for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for setting up of 50 MW solar plant at roof top of Railway buildings has been received, Feasibility of useable solar area on roof top at Railway stations and other Railway buildings has been assessed. Thus modalities for harnessing solar energy through PPP mode have been finalized. Therefore, the Committee on Government Assurances (Lok Sabha) is requested for closure of the said assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4102

ANSWERED ON 07.08.2014

Solar Power Plants

4102. SHRI P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to install solar power plants at certain Railway Stations/locations in the country with or without collaboration of private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stations/locations identified for the purpose along with the present status thereof including New Delhi Station;

(c) whether such plants are to be set up by private sector and the power so generated is to be purchased by the Railways at a pre-determined rate and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways also propose to install solar power plants on the top of certain trains and if so, the details thereof including the outcome of such experiment of Shimla-Kalka route; and

(e) the estimated cost of each of these projects and the production output therefrom including the saving likely to accrue to the Railways as a result thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) To (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4102 BY SHRI P. VENUGOPAL TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 07.08.2014 REGARDING SOLAR POWER PLANTS.

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Railways proposes to install solar power plants of about 8.8 Mega Watt (MW) capacity at railway stations including New Delhi Railway Station, office buildings and Level Crossing (LC) gates under railway funding, details of which are as under. Procurement process for these works has been initiated.

Details of proposed solar plants under Railway funding:

I. Provision of 500 KWp solar Photo Voltaic modules at New Delhi Railway station.

II. Provision of 1 MWp solar Photo Voltaic modules at Katra Railway station.

III. Provision of 10 KWp solar PV modules each at following stations.

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
1.	North Eastern Railway	Nakaha Jungle
2.		Maniram
3.		Peppeganj
4.		Campierganj
5.		Lachhmipur
6.		Brijmanganj
7.		Uska Bazar
8.		Chilhia
9.		Shohratgarh
10.		Parsa
11.		Pachperwa
12.		Gainsari
13.		Tulsipur
14.		Kauwapur
15.		Jharkhandi
16.		Intiathok
17.		Subhagpur
18.		Gangadham

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
19.		Bangain
20.		Bishewarganj
21.		Payagpur
22.		Chilwaria
23.		Risia
24.		Matera
25.		Mihinpurwa
26.		Kakarha R. house
27.		Murtiha
28.		Nishangara
29.		Bichhiya
30.		Tikunia
31.		Belrayan
32.		Sonaripur
33.	North Eastern Railway	Dudwa
34.		Palia Kalan
35.		Bhira Kheri
36.		Rajnarainpur
37.		Golagokaran Nath
38.		Razganj
39.		Pharedahan
40.		Deokali
41.		Khiri Town
42.		Oel
43.		Hargaon
44.		Jharekapur
45.		Khairabad Awadh
46.		Kamlapur
47.		Sidhauli
48.		Ataria

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
49.		Itaunja
50.		Bakshi Ka Talab
51.		Mohibullapur
52.		Dudahi
53.		Kathkuiyan
54.		Barharaganj
55.		Ramkola
56.		Lakshmiganj
57.		Paniahwa
58.		Khadda
59.	North Eastern Railway	Siswa Bazar
60.		Ghughli
61.		Bodawar
62.		Pipraich
63.		Unaula
64.		Khurhat
65.		Sathiaon
66.		Sarai Rani
67.		Phariha
68.		Sarai Mir
69.		Khorason Road
70.		Didarganj Road
71.		Bomadra
72.		Rajkiawas
73.		Kheduli
74.		Ren
75.	North Western Railway	Jalsu
76.		Gachhipura
77.		Besroli
78.		Borawar
79.		Kuchaman City

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
80.		Naya Khardia
81.		Govindi Marwar
82.		Satlana
83.		Dudia
84.		Dundara
85.		Ajit
86.		Parlu
87.		Janiyana
88.		Khed Temple
89		Tilwara
90.		Gole
91.		Bhimarlai
92.		Bamsin
93.		Rakhi
94.		Mokalsar
95.		Balwara
96.	North Western Railway	Bishangath
97.		Bheempura
98.		Ldarmer
99.		Malwara
100.		Marwar Ratanpur
101.		Bhikamkor
102.		Samrau
103.		Shatan Singh Nagar
104.		Odania Chacha
105.		Shri Bhadaria Lathi
106.		Jetha Chandan
107.		Thaiyat Hamira
108.		Kiroda
109.		Khatu
110.		Tal Chhapar

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
111.	North Western Railway	Nal
112.		Ganjer
113.		Kolayat
114.		Dyatra Road
115.		Nokhra
116.		Sird
117.		Bap
118.		Malar
119.		Kanasar
120.		Jamsar
121.		Jagdevwala
122.		Dhirera
123.		Dulmera
124.		Lunkaransar
125.		Nathawana
126.		Malkisar
127.		Mahajan
128.		Rajaisar
129.		Arjunsar
130.		Gadwala
131.		Napasar
132.		Sudsar
133.		Benisar
134.		Sridungargarh
135.		Bigga
136.		Persneu
137.		Rajaldelsar
138.		Molisar
139.		Juharpur
140.		Depalsar
141.		Asalu
142.		Dhudhwakhara
143.		Hadyal

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
144.		Dokawa
145.		Surtpura
146.		Harpalu
147.		Rampura Beri
148.		Pervejpur
149.		Sohansara
150.		Satnali
151.		Simalugrui Junction
152.		Bhojo
153.		LAX
154.		Diburugarh
155.		Namrup
156.		Margherita
157.		New Tinsukia
158.		Bar-Langfer
159.	North-East Frontier Railway	Langcholiet
160.		Nailalong
161.		Patharkanol
162.		Lamsakhang
163.		Habaipur
164.		Dhalpukhori
165.		Manderdisa
166.		Hatikhali
167.		Langting
168.		PDJ
169.		Mahur
170.		Migrendisa
171.		Bagetar
172.		Haflong hill
173.		Jatingar
174.		Longrangajao
175.		Mail-ongdisa

S.No.	Railway	Name of Station
176.		Harangajao
177.		Ditokcherra
178.		Bokajan
179.		Bandarkhal
180.		Damcherra
181.		Silghat Town
182.		JQD
183.		Amoni
184.		Raha
185.		Phulaguri
186.		Bebejia
187.		Senchoa Junction
188.	North-East Frontier Railway	SNBR
189.		Algapur
190.		Kataknal
191.		Hail Akandi
192.		Salchapra
193.		Lalabazar
194.		Maishashan
195.		Dulla Bcherra
196.		Baraigram
197.		Tilbhum
198.		Phakhdagram
199.		Arunachal
200.		Panchgram

IV. Provision of total 4.05 MWp Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) at roof top of following office buildings:—

S. No.	Railway	Major Building/Location
1.	Central Railway	General Manager's Office & Zonal Railway Training School Bhusawal building
2.	Eastern Railway	General Manager's Office
3.	East Central Railway	General Manager's Office

S. No.	Railway	Major Building/Location
4.	East Coast Railway	General Manager's Office
5.	North Central Railway	General Manager's Office
6.	North Eastern Railway	General Manager's Office
7.	North East Frontier Railway	General Manager's Office
8.	Northern Railway	General Manager's Office
9.	North Western Railway	General Manager's Office & Lalgarh (Bikaner)
10.	South Railway	General Manager's Office
11.	South Central Railway	General Manager's Office Secundrabad and PRS Boiguda
12.	South Eastern Railway	General Manager's Office
13.	South East Central Railway	General Manager's Office
14.	South Western Railway	General Manager's Office
15.	West Central Railway	General Manager's Office
16.	Western Railway	General Manager's Office
17.	Metro Railway Kolkata	General Manager's Office and Neopara Carshed Kolkata
18.	Diesel Locomotive Workshop	General Manager's Office
19.	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	General Manager's Office
20.	Integral Coach Factory, Chennai	General Manager's Office
21.	Railway Design and Standard Organisation (RDSO) Lucknow	Administrative Office

V. Provision of total 1.3 MWp capacity Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plant at 2000 Level crossing gates on IR:—

S. No.	Railway	No. of Level Crossing Gates
1.	Central Railway	50
2.	Eastern Railway	50
3.	East Central Railway	200

S. No.	Railway	No. of Level Crossing Gates
4.	East Coast Railway	100
5.	North Central Railway	100
6.	North Eastern Railway	250
7.	North East Frontier Railway	200
8.	Northern Railway	150
9.	North Western Railway	170
10.	Southern Railway	150
11.	South Central Railway	130
12.	South Eastern Railway	50
13.	South East Central Railway	50
14.	South Western Railway	150
15.	West Central Railway	50
16.	Western Railway	150
	Total	2000

(c) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways proposes to harness solar energy by utilising roof top space of Railway stations, other Railway buildings & land including through the PPP mode as per the feasibility, the modalities of which are being worked out.

(d) No, Madam. However, solar power plants have been provided on top of two narrow gauge trains plying on Pathankot-Jogindernagar route in Kangra Valley section and Kalka-Shimla section on trial basis. On evaluation of trial and cost benefit analysis, further study of economic viability will be undertaken.

(e) The estimated cost of about 8.8 MW capacity for projects of providing solar panels under railway funding for works as mentioned above is about Rs. 100 crore. The benefits of these projects are reliable power supply particularly at remote locations and saving in diesel due to reduced running of Diesel Generators.

APPENDIX IV

MEMORANDUM No. 54

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 353 dated 01.08.2014, regarding "Indo-China Trade".

On 01 August, 2014 Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, M.P. Addressed a Starred Question No. 353 to the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) *vide* O.M. No. 10/16/2014-FT (NEA) dated 03 November, 2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the issue of market access for agro exports has been raised with the Chinese side on several occasions and various fora. During the recently concluded Indo-China 10th JEG meeting held on 2 September, 2014 at the Ministerial level the matter was also strongly taken up with the Chinese side. However, China continues to hold the position that the pest risk analysis for the fruits and vegetables is underway according to the prioritized sequence provided by the Indian side and is unwilling to agree upon any time-frame by which India's demand for market access for the fruits and vegetables would be fulfilled by the Chinese side. Given the facts of the case since it as not possible in bilateral negotiation to affix a time-frame for matters such as grant of market access into another country specially when the other side (China) is unwilling to commit itself to any fixed time frame in this regard, inspite of the sustained efforts being made by the Indian side. In view of the fact and circumstances of the case and the difficulty in fulfilling the assurance it is requested that the Committee may drop the assurance pending against the Department of Commerce.''

4. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have requested to drop the above assurance. The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.12.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 353

ANSWERED ON 1.8.2014

Indo-China Trade

*353. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of trade between India and China during each of the last three years and the current year, product/item-wise;

(b) whether the Chinese Government has imposed restrictions on import of certain items, particularly agricultural products from India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised the issue of trade deficit with China, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government of China thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve various pending issues like market access to various Indian products including removal of restrictions in export of agricultural products, with the Chinese Government and boost India's export to China?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SMT. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 353 FOR ANSWER ON 1.8.2014 REGARDING "INDO-CHINA TRADE"

(a) Details of trade with China during the last three years are given below:—

Trade Statistics between India and China

(Values in USD Million)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
I	II	III	IV	V
2011-12	55,313.58	18,076.55	73,390.13	37,237.03
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,049.01	14,829.31	65,878.32	36,219.70
April-May 2014*	9,219.00	2,213.10	11,432.10	7,005.90

*Figures are provisional *(Source: DGCI&S)*

The details of top 10 principal commodities of export and import with China for the last three years are as follows:—

Export Data for China

(Values in USD Million)

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Iron Ore	4177.30	Cotton Raw Including Waste	2237.38	Cotton Raw Including Waste	1912.95
Cotton Raw Incld. Waste	3442.38	Copper and Products made of Copper	2011.12	Cotton Yarn	1905.55
Copper and Products made of Copper	2020.09	Iron Ore	1423.23	Copper and Products made of Copper	1842.06
Petroleum Products	1170.37	Cotton Yarn	1155.40	Iron Ore	1205.66
Iron and Steel	581.28	Plastic Raw Materials	551.78	Petroleum Products	1025.34
Cotton Yarn	560.00	Granite, Natural Stone and Product	512.46	Granite, Natural Stone and Product	559.79
Plastic Raw Materials	559.12	Spices	501.19	Plastic Raw Materials	512.66

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Organic Chemicals	493.50	Organic Chemicals	498.03	Organic Chemicals	491.66
Granite, Natural Stone and Product	433.43	Castor Oil	323.11	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	411.19
Castor Oil	320.26	Petroleum Products	320.73	Spices	384.29
Other Commodities	4360.43		4045.11		4621.55
Total	18118.17	Total	13579.51	Total	14872.71
Telecom Instruments	6823.73	Telecom Instruments	6390.61	Telecom Instruments	7064.71
Project Goods	5089.49	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4318.98	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	4214.17
Computer Hardware, Peripherals	3893.95	Project Goods	3704.95	Indl. Machinery For Dairy Etc.	2269.93
Fertilizers Manufactured	2587.26	Fertilizers Manufactured	2997.02	Project Goods	2122.40
Indl. Machinary for Dairy Etc.	2487.71	Indl. Machinary for Dairy Etc.	2338.01	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2000.08
Electric Machinery and Equipment	2049.24	Consumer Electronics	2096.49	Organic Chemicals	1985.37
Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	1828.69	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	2009.88	Fertilizers Manufactured	1920.38
Iron and Steel	1819.01	Electric Machinery and Equipment	1894.79	Electronic Components	1915.25
Electronics Components	1771.56	Organic Chemicals	1839.39	Consumer Electronics	1726.68
Consumer Electronics	1753.98	Electronic Instruments	1730.43	Electric Machinery and Equipment	1726.37
Other Commodities	24583.55		22927.76		24087.55
Total	54688.18		52248.32		51032.89

(b) China has suspended import of rapeseed meal from India with effect from 1st January, 2012 on the ground of alleged contamination of malachite green dye in consignments of Indian rapeseed meal exported to China. Indian bovine meat and meat products have also been denied entry into the Chinese market on grounds of alleged 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease' (FMD) in India. Market access for certain fruits and vegetable is also pending with China.

(c) Yes, Madam. The issue of trade deficit with China has been raised by India with China from time to time. At the 9th meeting of the Ministerial level India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG), held in August, 2012, in New Delhi, India had raised the issue of growing trade deficit with China. This issue was also discussed during the visit of Indian Prime Minister to China in October, 2013 and during the Chinese Premier's visit to India in May, 2013. MOS C&I (IC) during her visit to China from 26-30th June, 2014 also conveyed India's deep concern of growing trade deficit to the Chinese Commerce Minister. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India was also signed between the two countries on 30th June, 2014 with the objective to expand the scope of bilateral trade and investment cooperation, and promote cooperation between Chinese and Indian enterprises including the development of Industrial Parks, Special Economic Zone (SEZ), National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) etc. in India, which in turn has a potential to positively affect our trade deficit.

(d) Issue of market access for various Indian products has consistently been pursued at different fora including the India-China JEG at the ministerial level which discussed the issue of market access for Indian products including agro-products. Specific Joint Working Groups (JWG) take up issues related to market access to various Indian products, removal of restrictions in export of agricultural products, trade in services etc. The JWG on Trade in Services met in Beijing on December 13, 2013, to discuss cooperation under Information Technology and ITES, tourism, entertainment and media services, etc. Cooperation in Pharma sector and to boost pharma exports to China has constantly been pursued with the Chinese authorities. Four MoUs have also been signed between India and China: MoU on Cooperation related to Import and Export Trade of Fishery Products, MoU on Trade and Safety of Feed and Feed Ingredients, MoU on Export of Buffalo Meat from India to China and MoU on IT.

APPENDIX V

MEMORANDUM No. 56

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3506 dated 04.08.2014, regarding "Wafer Fabrication Manufacturing Facilities."

On 04 August, 2014 Shri B. Vinod Kumar, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3506 to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to the implemented by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology) within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology) Technology *vide* O.M. No. 2 (85)/2015-Parl. dated 24 March, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> ''That No proposal for setting up a semiconductor wafer fab as per project parameters and incentives approved by Government has been received. However, a preliminary proposal has been received from M/s Interactivity Broadband Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd. For setting up a project comprising of different modules *i.e.* CMOS Fab, Compound Semiconductor (CS) Fab, Wafer Production, Display Production and Ceramics Packaging. The proposal did not furnish several details including project funding marketing/business plans and technology ownership/experience, the company has been requested to provide the details in this regard. In this connection, it may be noted that the reply was given as per the question. The underlined portion does not construe the reply as an assurance. We may request the Committee on Government Assurance, Lok Sabha Secttt. not to treat this reply as an assurance and that it may be deleted from the list of assurances pertaining to Deity."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Communications and Information Technology, have requested to drop the above asssurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016

NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3506

ANSWERED ON 04.08.2014

Wafer Fabrication Manufacturing Facilities

3506. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication manufacturing facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of companies have requested to the Government for establishment of their units and if so, the details thereof along with the names of companies;

(d) whether the Government has announced any packages of incentives in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Cabinet has approved setting up of two Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (FAB) Manufacturing Facilities in India. These FAB units are to be set up by two business consortia, with the following broad project parameters:

(i) M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Limited (with IBM, USA and Tower Semiconductor Limited, Israel as partners)

(a) Project Cost: Rs. 34,000 crore approximately

(b) Technology: 90/65/45/28 nm (in a phased manner)

(c) Capacity: 40,000 WSPM

(d) Location: near Yamuna Expressway, Uttar Pradesh

(ii) M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. (with ST, Microelectronics and Silterra Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. As partners)

(a) Project Cost: Rs. 29,000 crore approximately

(b) Technology: 90/65/45/28/22 nm (in a phased manner)

(c) Capacity: 40,000 WSPM

(d) Location: Prantij, Gujarat

(c) Apart from the two business consortia mentioned above, no proposal for setting up a semiconductor wafer fab as per project parameters and incentives approved by Government has been received.

However, a preliminary proposal has been received from M/s. Interactivity Broadband Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd. for setting up a project comprising of different modules *i.e.* CMOS Fab, Compound Semiconductor (CS) Fab, Wafer Production, Display Production and Ceramic Packaging. However, since the proposal did not furnish several details including project funding, marketing/business plans and technology ownership/experience, the company has been requested to provide the details in this regard.

(d) and (e) The following main incentives have been extended to the two consortia:

(i) 25% subsidy on capital expenditure and tax reimbursement as admissible under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) Policy.

(ii) Exemption of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) for non-covered capital items.

(iii) 200% deduction on expenditure on R&D as admissible under Section 35 (2AB) of the Income Tax (IT) Act.

(iv) Investment linked deductions under Section 35 AD of the IT Act.

(v) Interest free loan of approx. Rs. 5124 crore each (Exact amount to be calculated on Detailed Project Report appraisal).

Letters of Intent (LoI) dated 19.03.2014 have been issued to the two consortia. As per the LoI, the two consortia are required to fulfil certain specified milestones to demonstrate their readiness for the next steps.

APPENDIX VI

MEMORANDUM No. 57

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3540 dated 04.08.2014, regarding "Domestic Manufacturing Telecom Equipment".

On 04 August, 2014 Shri Dharmendra Yadav, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Qustion No. 3540 to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology *vide* O.M. No. 13-26/2014-IP dated 17 November, 2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the policy for providing preference to domestic manufacturers for 23 notified telecom products in Government procurement is still 'under process'. However, the fact is that the Department of Telecommunications has already notified 23 telecom products *vide* Notification dated 05.10.2012 for providing preference to domestically manufactured telecom products in Government procurement. The policy shall be in force for a period of 10 years."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Communications and Information Technology, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3540

ANSWERED ON 04.08.2014

Domestic manufacturing Telecom equipment

3540. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations on Telecom Equipment Manufacturing (TEM) Policy (April, 2011) had suggested several measures for promotion of domestic manufacturing of telecom equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/suggestions;

(c) the total quantum of telecom equipment imported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Organisation to coordinate between manufacturers and service providers for effective implementation of the TEM Policy and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said organisation will be set up; and

(e) the further initiative taken by the Government to encourage domestic manufactures to produce telecom equipment at more competitive prices?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (e) The summary of TRAI's recommendations on 'Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Policy' is given in the Annexure, Department of Telecom has constituted a Standing Council *viz.* Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Council (TEMC) consisting of experts from Telecom Service providers. Telecom equipment manufacturing industry, Government, Academia and R&D institutions to examine the recommendations of TRAI, The first report of TEMC has been submitted in September 2013.

The Government has imposed basic custom duty at 10% on specified telecommunication products that are outside the purview of the information

technology agreement. The Government has also imposed education cess on imported electronic products to provide parity between domestically produced goods and imported goods.

The policy for providing preference to domestic manufacturers for 23 notified telecom products in Government procurement is under implementation.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme provides financial assistance for creating world-class infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the manufacturing of electronics products (including telecom).

Government has approved setting up of two semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in India which would create the necessary ecosystem for design and manufacturing of telecom equipment.

Foreign direct investment upto 100% is allowed in manufacturing of telecom products under the automatic route.

Further, Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI)- and industry led autonomous "not for profit" Standards Development Organization (SDO) for Telecom products and services has been set up for the development of standards for Telecom especially suited to Indian environment and incorporation of the same in the International standards. This SDO for Telecom will help Indian companies to develop standards for telecom products and services to meet Indian specific environment, which is expected to promote indigenous R&D and manufacturing.

(c) India's import of Telecom equipment for the last three years and the current year (April to May 2014) are as under:

Year	Value (Rs. crore)
2011-12	59447.40
2012-13	61539.01
2013-14	74116.21
April-2014 To May 2014	13346.43

(d) No, Madam.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3540 DATED 04.08.2014

The Summary of TRAI's recommendations on "Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Policy" dated 12.04.2011.

1. The Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Policy should be an integral and a significant part of the New Telecom Policy.

2. The proposed policy should have as objective the following targets:

		2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2019-20
1.	Demand	100	100	100	100
2.	Imported/LVAP	70	55	40	20
3.	DMP	30	45	60	80
	(i) MP	15	20	25	30
	(ii) IP	15	25	35	50
4.	Min. Value Addition	25	35	50	65

3. Preferential market access should be provided to the domestic manufactured products (comprising both Indian Manufactured Products and Indian Products) in procurement by the Government and Government Licencees (service providers both public and private) as per Table 2.1 subject to the value additions proposed for the corresponding years.

Year	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2019-20
Market Access for Domestic Manufactured Products	30%	45%	60%	80%
Value addition	25%	35%	50%	65%

Table 2.1 Market access for domestic products

4. Government or Government licencee (service providers— both public and private) would be responsible for meeting the market access criterion even if the installation, maintenance and operations are outsourced.

5. The Department of Telecom should suitably modify the relevant clauses in the UAS Licences issued/to be issued and the Unified Licence to include the stipulations of percentages of market access, value addition and auditing— in respect of domestic products.

6. To supply under the market access stipulation, the domestic manufacturer must submit a certificate from its statutory auditor to the effect that the prescribed value addition condition has been met. This would be test audited by the DoT or an agency authorised by DoT.

7. The service provider procuring more than 10% of the market access requirement of telecom equipment in the form of Indian Manufactured Products should get a rebate equivalent to 10% of its licence fee for that year and the service provider procuring more than 20% of its telecom equipment requirement in the form of Indian Manufactured Products should get a rebate equivalent to 20% of its licence fee for that year. For the purpose of this recommendation licence fee does not include USOF contribution of 5% of AGR.

8. If a service provider is not able to meet the criteria of market access then it will deposit an amount equal to 5% of the shortfall in the value of the equipment in the Telecom Research Fund or the Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Fund.

9. A Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Organisation (TEMO) should be set up to coordinate between manufacturers and service providers for proper implementation of the telecom equipment manufacturing policy.

10. For the purpose of benefits being recommended for domestic manufactured product companies with annual turnover less than Rs. 1000 crore, only those domestic manufacturing companies should be eligible in which no other manufacturer having annual turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more holds substantial equity. Substantial equity herein will mean equity of 10% or more.

11. All domestic telecom equipment manufacturers producing Indian Products or Indian Manufactured Products and having an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1000 Crore should get access to debt finance for capital and working capital for a period of 5 years on subsidised terms. The extent of subsidy will be 6% for the Indian Product Manufacturers and 3% for producers of Indian Manufactured Products. The Government should formulate a subsidy scheme for the purpose and the subsidy grants can be channelised for disbursement directly to the lending banks.

12. Set up an International Standard Testing and Certification Agency by way of converting TEC into an Autonomous Agency for testing all products manufactured in India or imported from other countries. This Agency should be headed by a person of eminence from the relevant field and will be managed by an independent Board drawn from technical members of the Government, industry and academia.

13. To remove the comparative tax disadvantage on domestic manufactured products, the Authority recommends that the total incidence of Excise Duty and VAT on domestic manufactured products should be limited to 12%. In addition, as in the case of imported equipment, there should be no CST on domestic manufactured products or, alternatively, a tax equivalent to 2% should be imposed on imported products.

14. A special incentive should be provided to producers of domestic manufactured products with total annual turnover less than Rs. 1000 crore by deferring the payment of Excise/Sales Tax/VAT/GST by them for a period of 5 years at a nominal rate of interest.

15. Income Tax holiday may be given for 10 years, on the lines of that given to the software industry, for producers of domestic manufactured telecom products, whose total annual turnover is less than Rs. 1000 Crore. They should also be exempted from payment of Minimum Alternative Tax.

16. For the mobile handset industry, as in the case of telecom network equipment manufacturing, comparative tax disadvantages should be removed for domestically manufactured handsets by reducing VAT and by placing a tax equivalent to CST on imported products.

17. As an exceptional measure, to make it easier for domestic manufacturers to commence domestic production of mobile handsets, exemption from countervailing duties may be granted on import of capital equipment and Excise duty on domestically sourced capital goods for the handset manufacturing industry.

18. All custom clearances for the import of raw materials and components for domestic manufacture of telecom equipment in India should be completed expeditiously and preferably within 7 days of application.

19. The requirement for "provenness" be waived for domestic manufactured products provided that the turnover of the domestic manufacturer is less than Rs. 1000 crore and provided that the domestic product meets the requirement of quality, technical specifications and standards and are certified by the testing and certification organisation. In such a case the qualifying company would be given order upto 10% by quantity.

20. Ten telecom clusters be identified immediately. The Central/State Governments should make all efforts to develop infrastructural facilities in a time bound manner so that the infrastructure related disabilities are removed for the units that are located in the clusters.

21. TCIL may be strengthened as a system integrator for installing and operating networks in other countries using telecom equipment sourced from India. Further, to enable more autonomy and efficiency, TCIL may be disinvested such that the Government holds upto 49% equity.

22. India should use its strengths in software to enter into bi-lateral trade agreements with other countries which results in India exporting telecom equipment in lieu of raw materials like tin and copper.

23. Preferential market access may be given for Indian products as per the following table:—

Table 3.2 Market access for Indian Products

Year	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2019-20
Market access of Indian products	15%	25%	35%	50%

24. If a service provider is not able to meet the criteria of market access then it will deposit an amount equal to 10% of the shortfall in the value of the equipment in the Telecom Research fund or the Telecom Equipment Manufacturing fund.

25. The focus areas for the R&D fund should be the following:—

(1) Next Generation Networks consisting of technologies for core and access: core and edge routers, Softswitches, Ethernet Switches, xDSL.

(2) Next Generation Mobile Networks: LTE Advanced, IP Multimedia sub Systems, cognitive radio, software defined radio, WiMax, distributed antenna systems, backhaul technologies.

(3) Fiber optic technologies.

(4) Terminal Devices- modems, routers, dongles, data cards, mobile handsets, wireless access points, mobile hands etc.

(5) Security and surveillance equipment, sensors.

(6) Non-conventional energy for telecom.

(7) Any other area considered commercially relevant in future.

26. A Telecom Research and Development Park should be established with the purpose of facilitating research, innovation, IPR creation and commercialisation for fast and sustainable growth of the telecom industry. This park should be functional by December 2013.

27. TRDC should set up Telecom Research and Development Fund(TRDF) with a corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore which should be invested in secure deposits and bonds and the interest accruals should be used for financing R&D projects.

28. The R&D fund should be utilised for research, IPR creation and development activities. The fund should give soft-loans, grants, reimbursement of R&D expenses, IPR filing and renewal fee.

29. The selection process for the projects to be financed should give due weightage to the potential of the project for resulting into successful IPR and evolving into successful commercial products that would help the country in increasingly manufacturing indigenously developed telecom equipment.

30. The R&D fund should be able to accept the royalties for the commercialised products, interest on soft-loans, contributions and any other accruals related to its activities. The royalty should be proportional to the funding made available to a research project.

31. A Telecom Research and Development Corporation(TRDC) should be set up and an amount of Rs. 15,000 crore may be made available to this Corporation for the following purpose:—

(a) Setting up of an R&D fund

(b) Establishing a Research and Development Park

32. The fund should be managed by a special autonomous board drawn from industry, academia and government and headed by a person of eminence from the field of research in technology.

33. The duties and taxes should be structured to promote research in telecom. The proposed TRDC will make a recommendation in this regard.

34. Create a Telecom Manufacturing Fund(TMF) for providing venture capital to indigenous manufacturing in the form of equity and soft loans for supporting pre and post commercialisation product development and brand creation. The TMF would be managed by a corporate body and headed by a person of eminence in the field of banking/venture capital finance.

35. The manufacturing fund should be an open fund with contribution from the Government and other bodies like finance corporations. The Government would initially provide an amount of Rs. 3000 crore to establish TMF and start financing activities.

36. An autonomous Telecom Standards Organisation(TSO) be set up for carrying out all works relating to telecom standards. It will also have the responsibility of driving international standards and drawing up specifications of the equipment to be used in the Indian telecom network. The governing board of the organisation should consist of experts from the academia, research centres, Industry and the Government and the organisatsion should be headed by a person of eminence in the area of technical standardisation.

37. A cutting edge technology fab facility should be set up with government funding support in the form of equity, grants and softloans. The Government should provide upto 75% funding of which upto 49% should be in the form of equity and remaining as debt.

38. Set up a second fab unit for manufacture of a variety of general purpose chips that could be used in a large number of equipment with government funding support in the form of equity, grants and softloans. The Government should provide upto 50% out of which upto 49% should be in the form of equity and remaining as debt.

39. The following are recommended regarding taxes and duties on domestically manufactured components:—

- Taxes and duties should be so structured that they are not disadvantaged *vis-a-vis* imported components.
- Total of Excise and VAT should be limited to 12%.
- Component manufacturing companies including fab and fabless manufacture should be exempt from Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT).

40. The taxes and duties on the components should be lower than that on the finished products.

41. The dual use imported inputs required for manufacture of telecom equipment should not be subject to bond payment if the importer can indisputably prove use for telecom product manufacture.

APPENDIX VII

MEMORANDUM No. 58

Subject: **Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4246 dated 7 August, 2014 regarding "Digitization of Land Titles."**

On 7 August, 2014 Shri Jayant Sinha M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4246 to the Minister of Rural Development. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development within three months from the date of the reply. The assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Rural Development *vide* O.M. No. H-11011/45/2014-LRD dated 19 February, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That Computerisation of RoR and their updation is an on going activity under the National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) which will continue in the coming years State like part of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya where original settlement has not taken place, or State such as Jammu & Kashmir for security problem, are likely to take considerable time which will pend completion of this issue over a long period. Therefore, to complete the programme it is requested to the Committee on Government Assurance to not treat the answer to the question as an assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Rural Development, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016

NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4246

ANSWERED ON 07.08.2014

Digitization of Land Titles

4246. SHRI JAYANT SINHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to digitize land titles:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the procedure proposed to be followed to determine actual land owners;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make said information available to general public; and

(e) if so, the manner in which it is likely to be done?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) No Sir. There is no proposal of digitize Land Titles. However, Computerization of Record of Rights (RoRs) is one of the component of the National Land Records, Modernization Programme (NLRMP) administered by the Department of Land Resources. As per the information provided by National Informatics Centre (NIC), 20 States/UTs have computerized RoRs and Computerization of RoRs is unde progress in 9 States/UTs. 18 States/UTs have placed RoRs data on the website.

APPENDIX VIII

MEMORANDUM No. 59

Subject: **Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Starred question No. 357 dated 05.09.2012, regarding "Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement".**

On 05 September, 2012 Shri Uday Singh M.P. addressed a Starred Question No. 357 to the Minister of Finance. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Finance within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) *vide* O.M. No. 439/14/2012-FT&TR-IV dated 05.04.2013 & 439/14/2012-FTD/4444 dated 26.12.2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That we have not given any Assurance in reply to the Starred Question No. 357. The negotiations in respect of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with a treaty country are bilateral in nature and any amendment to the DTAA has to be mutually agreed by both the countries. As this is a bilateral issue, it cannot be implemented unilaterally by India. Therefore, no unilateral assurance on proposed changes to the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) with Mauritius can be given. A Joint working Group comprising members from the Government of India and Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to resolve the matter. Eight rounds of discussions have taken place so far. However, the issues could not be resolved. In view of above, the Committee on Government Assurances may kindly be requested to take note that no unilateral decision in this matter can be taken by Government of India and, therefore, it is not possible to implement any changes to the DTAC with Mauritius unilaterally by India. Therefore, the Committee may kindly be requested to consider our request to drop the above assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of Minister of State for Finance, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 357

ANSWERED ON 05.09.2012

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

*357. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of gross misuse of India - Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard;

(d) whether differences have cropped up between the Department of Revenue and the Foreign Investment Promotion Board over Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) coming through Mauritius route; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government thereto and action taken to resolve the matter?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 357 regarding 'Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement', raised by SHRI UDAY SINGH, for answer on 5th September, 2012.

(a) & (b) The existing Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and Mauritius was notified in 1983. India - Mauritius DTAC provides for taxation of capital gains arising from alienation of shares only in the country of residence of the investor. Capital-gains is fully exempt from taxation in Mauritius under their domestic law. Thus an investor routing his investments through Mauritius into India does not pay capital gainst tax either in India or in Mauritius. Mauritius thus became an attractive route for investment by third country residents into India through treaty abuse.

(c) Government has proposed to reveiw the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) bilaterally to incorporate appropriate changes in the DTAC for prevention of treaty abuse and to strengthen the mechanism for exchange of information on tax matters between India and Mauritius. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to *inter-alia*, put in place adequate safequards

to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. Eight rounds of discussions have taken place so far. Consistent efforts are being made by the Indian Government to find mutually acceptable solution for addressing India's concerns.

(d) No Madam. For the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals listed in the Agenda for each foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), meeting, Department of Revenue (DoR) furnishes its comments on the proposal from DOR's perspective. FIPB Secretariat in Department of Economic Affairs examines the proposal from FDI Policy perspective. Keeping in view the merits of each proposal as also comments of the concerned Administrative Ministries including DOR, FIPB deliberates and makes recommendations in accordance with FDI policy of the Government.

(e) Not Applicable.

APPENDIX IX

MEMORANDUM No. 60

Subject: Request for dropping of assurances given in replies to:

(i) Unstarred Question No. 389 dated 07 July, 2009 regarding "Cash for food scheme." (Annexure-I).

(ii) Starred Question No. 444 dated 04 August, 2009 regarding "Roadmap for revamp of PDS." (Annexure-II).

(iii) Unstarred Question No. 2399 dated 16 August, 2011 regarding "Cash Transfer of food subsidy." (Annexure-III).

(iv) Unstarred Question No. 1488 dated 09 August, 2011 regarding "Cash Subsidy." (Annexure-IV).

(v) Starred Question No. 12 dated 13 March, 2012 regarding "Computerization of PDS." (Annexure-V).

(vi) Unstarred Question No. 6390 dated 15 May, 2012 regarding "Foodgrain allocation under PDS." (Annexure-VI).

(vii) Unstarred Question No. 5221 dated 08 May, 2012 regarding "Aadhaar in PDS." (Annexure-VII).

(viii) Unstarred Question No. 6311 dated 15 May, 2012 regarding "Cash for food subsidy" (Annexure-VIII).

(ix) Unstarred Question No. 1460 dated 21 August, 2012 regarding "Cash for foodgrains." (Annexure-IX).

(x) Unstarred Question No. 3784 dated 04 September, 2012 regarding "Evaluation of PDF". (Annexure-X).

The above mentioned questions were asked by various M.Ps. to the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. The contents of the questions along with the replies of the Minister are as given in Annexures (I to X).

2. The replies to the questions were treated as assurance and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public distribution within three months of the date of the reply but the assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(1)2013-PD.I dated 22 April, 2013 had requested to drop the assurances on the following grounds:—

"That a draft Pilot Scheme on Direct Transfer of Food Subsidy in Cash (instead of foodgrains and sugar) to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries under Targeted Public distribution System (TPDS) was under consideration in the Department of Food and Public Distribution in consultation with State Governments, other Ministries/ agencies, etc. In the meantime, it has been decided that Direct benefits Transfer will not replace food with cash under the Public Distribution System as the issues of entitlement are more complex. Accordingly, the above-referred Pilot Scheme for Direct Transfer of Food Subsidy under TPDS is not being pursued further by the Department. In this regard, nine Assurances on the above subject have been made in the Lok Sabha. Keeping in view the position explained above, Lok Sabha Secretariat is requested drop the above referred nine Assurances and delete them from the list of Assurances pending against this Department."

4. The above request of the Ministry was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 17 December, 2013 and the Committee decided not to drop the assurances. The Committee accordingly presented its 37th Report (15th Lok Sabha) *inter-alia* recommending that the issue of draft pilot scheme of direct transfer of food subsidy, which was abandoned, abruptly be reconsidered actively in public interest.

5. However, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public distribution *vide* their O.M. No. 7(1)2013-PD. I dated 22nd July, 2014 had requested to drop the assurances on the following grounds:—

"That the Department of Food and Public Distribution had received requests from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar and Government of NCT of Delhi to provide food subsidy in cash in selected districts instead of providing foodgrains under TPDS to BPL/ AAY families in these districts on a pilot basis. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme was prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy. Proposals from above said State Governments were under consideration in consultation with Department of Expenditure. Meanwhile, in the meeting of the National committee on Direct Cash Transfer headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, it was decided that Direct Benefits Transfer will not replace food with cash under the Public Distribution System. It was also stated that this will take more time as the issues of entitlement are more complex.

Keeping in view the decision taken at the highest level by National Committee on direct Cash Transfers not to include food in the rollout in Direct Cash Transfer, it was decided in the Department that the proposed pilot scheme for disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL/AAY beneficiaries *in lieu* of distribution of food grains under TPDS would not be pursued further.

In this background, the recommendations/observations of the committee on Government Assurances conveyed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat that

the matter may be reconsidered actively in public interest and that the assurances be implemented expeditiously have again been examined in the Department.

It has been decided with the approval of Hon'ble Ministers Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution that as the decision not to pursue the pilot scheme was taken by a high level committee headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, further reconsideration of the matter may not be required. In view of the above, Lok Sabha Secretariat is requested to drop the above referred nine assurances and delete them from the pending list of assurances.

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, have requested to drop the above assurances.

The Committee may re-consider.

Dated 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 389

ANSWERED ON 07.07.2009

Cash for Food Scheme

389. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI VESTABHAI PATEL:
SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended discontinuation of the present Public Distribution Scheme and introduce in its place a Cash for Food Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that the benefits/ cash provided under the said scheme reaches the intended beneficiaries?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a), (b) & (c) Planning Commission has not recommended discontinuation of the present Targeted Public Distribution System and introduction in its place of a cash for food scheme. However, State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi submitted proposals for approval to direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL families *in lieu* of foodgrains under TPDS on a pilot basis in five districts *i.e.* Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in Haryana and Central District in Delhi. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test feasibility of the alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY beneficiaries under TPDS. The draft scheme is under examination.

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 444

ANSWERED ON 04.08.2009

Roadmap For Revamp of PDS

*444. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated a roadmap to revamp the Public Distribution System for effective transfer of food subsidy to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various stakeholders including State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a), (b), (c) & (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS) is implemented jointly by Government of India & State/UT Governments. GOI carries out procurement of foodgrains, allocations to the State/UT Governments; storage and transportation up to designated depots. Allocations of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible BPL & AAY families based on estimates of Planning Commission, issuance of ration cards to them and distribution of allocated foodgrains to ration card holders through FPS are done by State/UT Governments.

State/UT Governments have been directed to strengthen TPDS by taking various measures to ensure improved monitoring and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning, use of communication and information technology, tools, and efficient operations of FPS.

State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi submitted proposals for approval to direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL families in lieu of foodgrains under TPDS on pilot basis in five districts *i.e.* Lakhimpur Kheri and Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh, Panchkula and Jhajjar in Haryana and Central District in Delhi. Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy under TPDS to BPL/AAY families. The draft scheme is under examination. Government of Bihar has also now suggested for disbursement of cash subsidy under TPDS.

ANNEXURE III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2399

ANSWERED ON 16.08.2011

Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy

2399. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI ADHALRAO SHIVAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI GAJANAN BABAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to replace the Public Distribution System (PDS) with cash transfers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which cash transfer would address the question of food availability for poor;

(d) whether objections to the said scheme have been raised from various quarters;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by Union Government to strengthen the PDS across the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Proposals have been received from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash instead of distribution of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on a pilot basis only. A draft scheme is under examination.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

ANNEXURE IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1488

ANSWERED ON 09.08.2011

Cash Subsidy

1488. DR. (KUM.) GIRIJA VYAS:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the slum women prefers allocation of foodgrains over transfer of cash subsidy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union and State Governments thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) & (b) To make an assessment regarding transfer of food subsidy in cash, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported the launch of a pilot project in Raghubir Nagar in West Delhi. The results of the study are awaited. Proposals have also been received by the Government from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrain to them under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). A draft scheme is under examination.

ANNEXURE V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 12

ANSWERED ON 13.03.2012

Computerisation of PDS

*12. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sought information from the States regarding initiatives taken by them to computerise the Public Distribution System (PDS) with a view to fast tracking the reform process so as to check corruption, irregularities and diversion from PDS in a time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the States thereto alongwith the progress made in this regard till date and the time limit fixed for its completion;

(c) whether the Government has decided to centrally monitor the computerisation process;

(d) if so, the details and the objectives thereof and the steps taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the alternative schemes like biometric technology, Radio Frequency Identification System, cash for food etc. to the entire country to bring efficiency in the Public Distribution System; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the said schemes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerisation of Public Distribution System (PDS) on priority basis which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerisation of Supply-Chain, digitization of beneficiary database and setting up of transparency and grievance redressal mechanism and to prepare a time-bound Action Plan for end-to-end Computerisation of PDS.

States/UTs have taken up several measures towards digitization of ration cards (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry,

Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh etc.), computerised allocation to Fair Price Shops (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu etc.), issuance of PDS comodities using Smart Cards/point of sale terminal (Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha etc.), grievance redressal (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, etc.), use of GPS technology (Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu), for tracking vehicles carrying PDS commodities, SMS based monotiring (Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh etc.), and use of web-based citizen's portal (Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh etc.)

Computerisation of PDS has also been taken up as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) by the Central Government. As per MMP guidelines, a dedicated institutional mechanism by way of an Empowered Committee (EC) and a Central Project e-Mission Team (CPeMT) for computerisation of PDS has been set up. States/UTs have been requested to establish a two-tier structure at their level comprising a State Apex Committee as well as a State Project e-Mission Team (SPeMT).

During the Conference of Food and Agriculture Ministers of States/UTs held on 8-9th February, 2012, timelines for accomplishing identified milestones of Computerisation of PDS were deliberated upon and recommended.

Vide Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 03.02.2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196/2001, Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Government of India has been nomimated as the Chief Coordinator of computerisation programme to coordinate with all the State Governments and the Union Territories and to ensure that entire computerisation is carried out on a top priority basis. All the Chief Secretaries and Administrators have also been directed to fully cooperate with the Chief Coordinator and meticulously comply with his directions. In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions, all States/UTs were requested to send the progress report of computerisation of PDS in their respective States/UTs. Detailed directions alongwith timelines for achievement of various milestones towards Computerisation of PDS were issued to Chief Secretaries of all States/Administrators of all Union Territories on 07.03.2012 (Copy enclosed as Annexure).

There is no specific proposal for use of Radio Frequency Identification System. As regards cash for food, a draft scheme on transfer of food subsidy on cash instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to Below Poverty Line/Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries under PDS on pilot basis in under consideration.

ANNEX.

Recommendations of Group formed by Empowered Committee on issue of directions from Secretary, Food and Public Distribution to the Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of all UTs.

A Small Group was formed by the Empowered Committee (EC) on Computerisation of PDS during its 2nd meeting held on 24.02.2012 consisting of CMD, FCI, JS (Comp.) and DDG, NIC to suggest directions which can be given by Secretary (F&PD) to Chief Secretaries of all States and Administrators of UTs for Computerisation of PDS in States/UTs as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 196/2001 PUCL *v/s.* Government of India & Others dated 3.2.2012. The Group had a meeting on 01.03.2012 and deliberated on the matter in details.

2. JS (Comp. & WDRA) informed that for making TPDS effective, it is important to make the delivery and management system transparent by underaking end-to-end Computerisation of TPDS in all States/UTs. Computerisation of complete Supply Chain Management up to the FPS level and availability of this information on a transparency portal in public domain is the need of the hour. Through FPS automation, it would be ensured that TPDS commodities are issued to the eligible beneficiaries and the transaction details are recorded. Initiatives have been taken in the past by Central Govt. and several State Governments for automating various components of TPDS using ICT. Computerization of TDPS operations would enable the States/UTs to address the following key challenges faced by TPDS namely, leakages and diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, fake and bogus ration cards, lack of transparency and weak grievance redressal and social audit mechanisms.

3. Further, it was informed that as per the Guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Food and Public Distribution, end-to-end Computerisation of TPDS consists of :

(a) Creation and management of digitized Beneficiary Database;

(b) Supply-chain management of TDPS commodities from Food Corporation of India (FCI) till Fair Price Shops (FPSs);

(c) FPS Automation and;

(d) Transparency and Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

4. The Group noted that a lot of work has already taken place in several States/UTs which is summarised as follows:

- States such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, etc. have digitized their ration cards.
- Computerisation of Supply-chain Management of PDS has been completed in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- States of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. are carrying out computerised allocation for Fair Price Shops.
- Smart Cards are being issued in lieu of Ration Cards in States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, etc.

- In Rayagada District of Odisha, bar-coded coupons & Smart cards are used in rural & urban areas respectively for distribution of foodgrains with the assistance of World Food Programme (WFP).
- Grievance redressal mechanisms are in place in State of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,Tamil Nadu, Kerala, etc.
- GPS technology is being used to for track vehicles carrying TDPS commodities in the States of Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu.
- SMS alerts are sent regarding availability of foodgrains at FPS/stock position in States of Chhattisgarh, UP, TN, etc.
- Chhattisgarh has placed PDS related information on their websites in public domain.

Gujarat is making use of bar-coded ration cards/food coupons for FPS Automation purposes. FPS Automation is done in more than 200 FPSs and process is likely to be completed by June 2012 in all FPSs in State of Gujarat.

5. Most of the achievements highlighted above have been undertaken using NIC resources at various levels, leveraging Aadhaar data, using local resources and due to the commitment of the State Government and Administration. Computerisation of various components has been undertaken by States depending on State priorities. In State like Chhattisgarh, Computerisation of Supply-Chain management was undertaken on priority while in Gujarat e-Gram has been used for FPS automation using bar-coded ration cards/food coupons. Keeping in view the varying practices and initiatives being undertaken by States/UTs, the Group is of the view that other States may also be directed to proactively undertake the end-to-end Computerisation of PDS in their States/UTs as has been done by Chhattisgarh and Gujarat.

6. It was informed by JS, WDRA that the finalisation of timelines for various components of PDS Computerisation was discussed with the States/UTs during the Conference held on 8th & 9th February 2012 in New Delhi, and timelines have been incorporated in the proposed Plan Scheme.

7. After taking into account the need of taking urgent steps for computerisation of entire chain, the Group recommends that the following timelines may be adhered to by all States/UTs:

- Digitization of Beneficiary Data Base to be completed by October 2012
- Computerisation of Supply-Chain Management to be completed by March 2013
- FPS Automation to be completed by March 2014.

8. In view of the overall timelines stated above, the Group suggests following measures which the State Governments/UTs may undertake. The progress of the same may be monitored on monthly basis by the State Governments:—

8.1 Centralised Ration Card Database creation 31.10.2012 (Target date).

NIC informed that requisite software *i.e.* eRCMS (Existing Ration Card Management System) has been made available to SIOs of all States/UTs. Data entry could be done as per the Data Capture Form already provided to the States/UTs *vide* letter No. 23-12/2011-PD-II dated 13.10.2011. Data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. In case any customization is required, it is to be undertaken by the State Informatics Officers of NIC at their level. Training may be provided by NIC.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.2 Creation of database of FPS - 31.05.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software *i.e.* SIMS (Stakeholder Identity Management System) has been made available to SIOs of all States/UTs. Responsibility for customisation shall be of NIC. The data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.3 Creation of database of Storage godowns - 31.04.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software *i.e.* SIMS has been made available to all States/UTs. The data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC. FCI mentioned that database of godowns of FCI is already available through IRRS, but for DCP States, information of godowns, where Central Pool stocks are kept, is currently not available. It is recommended that States may complete data entry of such godowns (where central pool stocks are kept) by 30.04.2012.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.4 Creation of PDS agency details (FCI/State/DCP) - 30.04.2012 (Target date)

NIC informed that requisite software *i.e.* SIMS has been made available to all States/UTs. data entry is to be undertaken by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies of the State/UT. Training may be provided by NIC. It was also noted that database of godowns of FCI is already available through IRRS and stock position is currently entered by FCI in IRRS. It is recommended that State Governments/UTs must also complete data entry of agency details by 30.04.2012.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.5 State PDS Information Portal.

All States/UTs should host a State PDS Information Portal, having at least the following information:

(a) Database of FPS	—	31.05.2012 (Target Date)
(b) Database of Storage Godowns	—	30.04.2012 (Target Date)
(c) Agency details (FCI/State/DCP)	—	30.04.2012 (Target Date)
(d) Centralised Ration Card Database	—	31.10.2012 (Target Date)

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

8.6 Stock Position of DCP States namely, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, M.P., Odisha, Chhattisgarh and States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh:

(a) Hardware has been provided by FCI to these States under the IISFM project of FCI.

(b) The concerned application has been suitably customised and IRRS-State has been made available by NIC to these States.

(c) The concerned staff in all the godowns of the State should start entering stock position on a daily basis.

(Action: Food Secretaries of States/UTs and NIC)

9. During the general discussions, it was felt that following issues may also be communicated to States/UTs:

9.1 As regards Ration card database creation, it was decided that States may be informed that the pace of Aadhaar enrolment should not affect the digitisation efforts for beneficiary database creation. Both the processes can go on simultaneously. NIC informed that their software is capable of capturing Aadhaar numbers in the beneficiary database. States may consult NIC for necessary guidance for achieving digitisation of beneficiary records.

9.2 Main onus of customisation of the requisite application software lies with NIC & its State Units. NIC may put in place streamlined processes and may issue guidance to their State units accordingly. NIC may also keep State Governments informed about the progress of computerisation of software.

9.3 NIC must prepare User Manuals for various application modules by 15.04.2012. Thereafter, the manuals may be forwarded to the States by the Department of Food & Public Distribution. CMD, FCI suggested that all definitions such as, Central Pool, PDS Stock, Supply Chain, etc. should be clearly started and must be followed universally. NIC agreed to provide these Manuals/Guidelines in Hindi as well.

9.4 It was suggested that the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India may also start on-line allocation of foodgrains to States.UTs.

Food Secretaries of States/UTs may be directed to make district-wise allocation by using the software which may be developed by NIC by 15.05.2012. (Action: DFPD for entry of State-wise allocation; Food Secretaries of States/UTs for entry of district-wise allocation and NIC for software).

9.5 As regards online allocation at State/UT level, CMD, FCI suggested that NIC may develop a web based application which State/UTs could use to enter the district-wise and scheme-wise allocation data. This model may be finalised by NIC before April 2012.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JS (Comp.), D/o Food & Public Distribution

——————Sd/——————

DDG, National Informatics Centre

——————Sd/——————

CMD, Food Corporation of India

Sd/-

ANNEXURE VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6390

ANSWERED ON 15.05.2012

Foodgrain Allocation under PDS

6390. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Ministry of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major portion of the nutritional requirement of the rural population is met through foodgrains/cereals distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the stock of foodgrains, total allocation and offtake under PDS during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has reduced the allocation for the Below Poverty Line/Above Poverty Line in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of foodgrains to the States;

(e) whether the calorific intake in rural areas has declined despite allocation under PDS due to poor quality and lower allocation of foodgrains;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(g) whether suggestions have been received to discontinue supply of foodgrains cereals under PDS and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) & (b) Based on the report No. 510(61/1.0/3), Public Distribution System and other Sources

Household Consumption, 2004-05, NSS 61 Round (July 2004-June 2005), brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, June, 2007, the monthly consumption of rice and wheat/atta by the households below poverty line during 2004-05 are given below.

Monthly average quantity (Kg) consumed per household having BPL or Antyodaya ration card in Rural (All India) from:

Rice			Wheat/Atta		
PDS	Other Sources	Total	PDS	Other Sources	Total
9.527	25.238	34.765	3.969	10.123	14.092

Foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are only supplementary in nature, made to meet upto 50% of the cereal requirement of the beneficiaries. However, for the rest of the requirement, the targeted population has access to the open market.

Details of stock position of foodgrains (rice & wheat) in the Central Pool during the last three years are as under:—

(in Lakh tons)

Year (As on 1st April)	Rice	Wheat	Total
2009	216.04	134.29	350.33
2010	267.13	161.25	428.38
2011	288.20	153.64	441.84

State-wise details of the allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice & wheat) made under TPDS during the last three years are as per Annexure.

(c) and (d): No reduction has been made under TPDS allocations for Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) & Above Poverty Line (APL) families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains over the above the normal allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) from time to time. During the year, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, the Government has allocated 36.08 lakh tons, 136.72 lakh tons and 123.69 lakh tons of additional foodgrains (rice and wheat) respectively covering Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families.

(e) & (f) As per National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) latest Report No. 540 on Nutritional intake in India based on 66th round of NSS Survey (July 2009-June 2010), at all India level, about 19.4% of the rural households had a calorie intake of less than 2160 kilo calories per day in 2009-10. Further analysis of data reveals that in the bottom 10% of the population ranked by monthly per capita consumer expenditure, similar figure of rural households was 62.3%.

To make available foodgrains to the targeted population to enable them to increase their consumption levels, besides allocation of foodgrains made to States/ UTs under TPDS, as mentioned above, Government also allocates foodgrains under different Welfare Schemes, which include Annapurna Yojana, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla). During 2011-12, 49.56 lakh tons of foodgrains was allocated to these Welfare Schemes.

(g) Proposals have been received from some State Government namely Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to BPL/AAY families on pilot basis in select districts instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. A draft scheme is under preparation to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS.

ANNEX.

Allocation and offtake of Foodgrains (rice and wheat) for the last three years (2009-2010 to 2011-12) under TDPS

(In 000 Tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1.	Andhra Pd.	3884.25	3526.692	3,676.480	3,433.137	3,738.252	3,065.474
2.	Arunachal	101.556	99.538	101.556	85.023	101.556	83.589
3.	Assam	1485.966	1400.233	1,673.126	1,591.641	1,806.756	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	3437.481	2274.014	3,543.192	2,969.154	3,650.312	2,757.350
5.	Chhatisgarh	1091.952	1005.898	1,168.032	1,135.107	1,218.752	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	592.548	577.275	595.734	607.303	597.858	545.295
7.	Goa	46.708	45.308	68.751	53.804	60.316	60.421
8.	Gujrat	1618.488	1025.464	1,885.998	1,532,880	2,018.738	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	980.472	501.671	685.242	613.097	732.422	586.431
10.	Himachal Pd.	497.466	461.812	508.988	486.462	519.146	512.663
11.	J & K	756.804	758.854	757.104	749.115	756.804	743.485
12.	Jharkhand	1311.792	1038.28	1,319.412	1,032.747	1,339.032	1,022.038
13.	Karnataka	2167.492	2092.192	2,260.476	2,132.040	2,386.646	2,234.612
14.	Kerala	1301.604	1233.443	1,399.646	1,373.157	1,431.674	1,428.807
15.	Madhya Pd.	3030.87	2953.426	2,610.454	2,707.860	2,680.736	2,653.417
16.	Maharashtra	4509.359	3576.017	4,490.412	3,687.169	4,647.114	3,539.254
17.	Manipur	117.146	122.104	141.844	71.209	160.446	144.884
18.	Meghalaya	147.276	145.315	182.928	156.605	181.696	182.690
19.	Mizoram	82.908	75.675	70.140	64.502	70.140	66.233
20.	Nagaland	129.546	134.532	126.876	138.126	126.876	140.094
21.	Odisha	2115.852	2080.701	2,221.788	2,052.089	2,118.908	2,058.005
22.	Punjab	1213.92	987.526	786.348	680.707	814.100	686.355
23.	Rajasthan	1945.464	1919.335	2,037.128	1,937.843	2,115.140	2,078.693
24.	Sikkim	44.22	44.206	44.250	43.000	44.270	44.936
25.	Tamil Nadu	3767.832	3951.112	3,722.832	3,698.126	3,722.832	3,700.634
26.	Tripura	302.004	279.176	302.622	249.020	308.034	275.381

(In 000 Tons)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
27.	Uttar Pd.	7039.894	6455.013	6,948.948	6,555.953	7,114.590	6,645.333
28.	Uttarakhand	436.002	408.472	474.122	455.838	501.702	456.876
29.	West Bengal	3316.544	3145.293	3,601.864	3,325.618	3,763.754	3,281.205
30.	A & N Island	31.959	18.489	34.020	17.921	34.020	16.026
31.	Chandigarh	25.796	25.276	31.380	25.975	34.980	34.216
32.	D & N Haveli	8.88	2.973	9.924	2.457	10.284	10.247
33.	Daman & Diu	4.32	1.346	4.980	1.162	5.430	4.669
34.	Lakshadweep	4.614	3.707	4.620	6.385	4.620	4.053
35.	Pondicherry	53.712	32.317	56.112	48.435	58.912	47.816
	TOTAL	47,602.697	42,402.685	47,547.329	43,720.667	48,876.848	43,101.917

ANNEXURE VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5221

ANSWERED ON 08.05.2012

Aadhaar in PDS

5221. SHRI P.L. PUNIA
SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to converge Aadhaar with Public Distribution System (PDS) and the direct cash transfer system to check diversion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any pilot project was launched or proposed to be launched to test the effectiveness of Aadhaar before its introduction in direct cash transfer;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the views of the States and other stakeholders have been obtained in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on kerosene, LPG and fertilizer to the intended beneficiaries. The terms of reference of the Task Force were extended to the reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS), including an IT Strategy for PDS and an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene. The Task Force in its report has *interalia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement end-to-end computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN). It mentions that a common software platform for PDS can be developed for all States, with the flexibility to configure policies, prices and administrative structures. This Department is in the process of setting up the PDSN.

The Report *inter alia* has also recommended that the software will make it possible for the State Government to decide to offer choice to the beneficiaries in receiving their entitlements in kind (food/kerosene) or cash. It further mentions that the State Government can channel subsidies to Aadhaar-enabled bank accounts, and beneficiaries can access these accounts through Aadhaar authentication. This will enable the State Governments to directly transfer subsidy to the intended beneficiary using the Aadhaar Payments Bridge and Aadhaar Enabled Payments System.

Proposals have been received by the Government from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. Based on these proposals, a draft scheme was prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/AAY families under TPDS. Under the said scheme, the Department of Food and Public Distribution will make allocation of funds for disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards. The proposed scheme is under examination and the final contours of the scheme will be worked out in consultation with the above reffered States and concerned agencies like Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) and Planning Commission.

ANNEXURE VIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6311

ANSWERED ON 15.05.2012

Cash for Food Subsidy

6311. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI MAGUNTA SRINIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for direct transfer of food subsidy in cash to the Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana beneficiaries, instead of distributing foodgrains to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to implement the scheme effectively and in a transparent manner;

(d) whether the Government has introduced biometric smart card to streamline the Public Distribution System on a pilot basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be extended to the entire country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Proposals have been received by the Government from some State Governments namely Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under Trageted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, Government will allocate funds directly to district authorities for disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards in the selected pilot districts. The district authorities willl open an exclusive account for this purpose in the treasury bank branch. The district offices will disburse the amount of food subsidy to the respective bank/post office accounts of AAY and BPL ration cardholders on the basis of their entitlements. The draft scheme is under preparation to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/ AAY families under TPDS.

(d) and (e) Government has approved implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities under TPDS in Chandigarh Union Territory (UT) and State of Haryana. Under the scheme, the existing ration cards will be replaced by Smart Cards which will have biometric features of adult members of beneficiary families, based on which verification of genuineness of the beneficiary family will take place and thereafter the essential commodities will be issued to them from the fair price shops.

End-to-end Computerization of PDS in all States/UTs is being undertaken under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Under the proposed scheme, use of bar-coded ration cards, food coupons, smart cards etc. could be chosen as per the requirements of States/UTs.

ANNEXURE IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1460

ANSWERED ON 21.08.2012

Cash for Foodgrains

1460. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments distribute foodgrains to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the States at subsidised rates with the assistance of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and along with the price of the said foodgrains, State-wise;

(c) whether there are reports that the poor quality of foodgrains which are not lifted by the BPL families are picked up by the middlemen at subsidised rates and resold to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) at a much higher rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether in view of such irregularities the Union Government proposes to provide cash subsidy to the BPL families *in lieu* of foodgrains; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (b) Central Government allocates foodgrains (rice and wheat) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to States/Union Territories (UTs) for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category at highly subsidised Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of Rs. 5.65 per kg. for rice and Rs. 4.15 per kg. for wheat. Some State/UT Governments further subsidise the foodgrains being distributed to TPDS beneficiaries in the respective State/UTs. State/UT-wise details of the end retail price of foodgrains (rice and wheat) beign distributed by them under TPDS are at Annex.

(c) & (d) No such instance has come to the notice.

(e) & (f) Proposals have been received by the Government from State Governments namely Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to

them under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, Government will allocate funds directly to district authorities for disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards in the selected pilot districts. The district authorities will open an exclusive account for this purpose in the treasury bank branch. The district offices will disburse the amount of food subsidy to the respective bank/post office accounts of AAY and BPL ration cardholders on the basis of their entitlements. The draft scheme is under preparation to test the feasibility of this alternative mode of transfer of food subsidy to BPL/ AAY families under TPDS.

ANNEX.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1460 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 21.08.2012 IN THE LOK SABHA

State/UT-wise details of the end retail price of foodgrains (rice and wheat) being distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) at fair price shops to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (upto 30.06.2012)

(Rs. per Kg.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	BPL	
		Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	1.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.65	6.15
3.	Assam	—	7.00
4.	Bihar	5.22	6.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	2.00
6.	Delhi	4.80	6.30
7.	Goa	—	6.15
8.	Gujarat	Rs. 2.00 for 13 Kg.	Rs. 3.00 for 3 Kg. (Max.)
		Rs. 7.50 for 16 Kg.	Rs. 7.00 for 3 Kg. (Max. Rice Spl.)
9.	Haryana	4.88	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.25	6.85
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.80	6.40
		5.35 (Atta)	
12.	Jharkhand	—	1.00
13.	Karnataka	3.00	3.00
14.	Kerala	2.00	71 1.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	4.50

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	5.00	6.00
17.	Manipur	—	6.15
18.	Meghalaya	—	6.15-7.50
19.	Mizoram	—	6.15
20.	Nagaland	6.25 (Atta)	6.15
21.	Odisha	—	2.00
22.	Punjab	4.57	—
23.	Rajasthan	2.00	—
24.	Sikkim	—	4.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	7.50	Free of Cost
26.	Tripura	10.00 (Atta)	6.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.65	6.15
28.	Uttarakhand	2.00	3.00
29.	West Bengal	4.65	2.00
30.	A&N Islands	4.45	6.05
31.	Chandigarh	4.65	6.15
32.	D&N Haveli	4.65	6.00
33.	Daman & Diu	4.80	6.40
34.	Lakshadweep	9.00	6.15
35.	Puducherry	Free of cost	

ANNEXURE X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3784

ANSWERED ON 04.09.2012

Evaluation of PDS

3784. SHRI ADHALRAO SHIVAJI RAO PATIL:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY SWAMYGOWDA:
SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI BABAR GAJANAN DHARMSHI:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the evaluation studies carried out by the Government with regard to the functioning of the Public Distribution System during the last five years along with the recommendations contained therein and the action taken by the Government thereon, study-wise;

(b) the success achieved therein;

(c) whether the payment of law commission has been cited as the major cause of corruption in the Public Distribution System/Targeted Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to explore other mechanisms to devise the best possible system for transfer of food subsidy?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS): (a) & (b) Evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

are conducted by the Department from various agencies from time to time. During the last five years, studies on concurrent evaluation of TPDS have been conducted by two agencies, namely, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) (2006-09) and Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (2007-11) in 12 States/ UTs and 14 States/UTs respectively. The key suggestions/recommendations made by these agencies are given at Annex. The study reports received have been sent to States/UTs concerned for taking necessary remedial measures.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Further, in an independent study conducted recently by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Mr. Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and others (2011), it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of PDS across the country during the recent years. The group have based their findings on a study made in 106 randomly-selected villages, spread over two districts each in 9 States. Based on the survey made in May-June 2011, the researchers have brought out that there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve PDS and these efforts are showing results. It has been also mentioned that the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone.

(c) & (d) Various evaluation studies of TPDS have recommended door-step delivery of TPDS items, permitting the sale of non-PDS commodities, higher margins for FPS owners, etc. for making the FPSs more viable, improving efficiency and removing corruption in the system.

During the Conference of States/UTs held in July, 2010, it was resolved among others that States will endeavour to ensure door-step delivery of foodgrains to FPSs. State/UT Governments have also been given flexibility in the matter of fixing the margin for FPSs. The end retail prices of foodgrains at PFSs are fixed by the State/UT Government keeping in view the margin/commission paid to FPS dealers, transportation charges, etc. However, the end retail price for AAY families is to be retained at Rs. 2/- per kg for wheat and Rs. 3/- per kg for rice. In addition, State/UT Governments have been advised that FPS owners should be encouraged to enlarge the basket of commodities by adding non-PDS items for sale through these outlets. Some of the States/UTs have reported distribution of non-PDS items like pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, spices, etc. through PDS outlets.

(e) Proposals were received from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under TPDS. A draft scheme is under examination in the Department. Further, this Department has requested States/UTs and other Ministries/agencies to provide their views/comments regarding alternate models of transfer of food subsidy, which may be used to improve upon the existing system of distribution of foodgrains under TPDS.

ANNEX.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3784 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 04.09.2012 IN THE LOK SABHA

Summary of key suggestions/recommendations made in concurrent evaluation of TPDS conducted by NCAER & IIPA

(1) National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER):

(a) Need to correct identification errors, issue of excess cards, unidentified families, diversion of PDS foodgrains lack of system of inspection, etc. to improve the functioning of PDS.

(b) Need to devise an appropriate criterion for identification of BPL households.

(c) Educate people about the criteria followed in fixing entitlements and issuing BPL/AAY card, through Panchayats, mass media etc.

(d) Display the information regarding criteria, entitlements etc. at the FPS and on the Ration Card.

(e) Need to frequently monitor FPSs, open grievance cell in every village, evaluation of PDS functioning by the village residents, etc.

(f) Make the monitoring of cardholders identification compulsory and make the authorities accountable for the same.

(g) Make the FPS more viable by giving them higher margins.

(h) Computerization of records for cross checking and online connectivity between all FPSs and godowns.

(i) Multi-tier checking of the quality of the grains supplied.

(j) Strengthening the role of NGOs to prevent diversion, black marketing, etc.

(2) (i) Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)-First phase covering 6 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal.

(a) Political will is necessary to improve the system.

(b) Need for fresh identification of beneficiaries.

(c) Food Corporation of India (FCI) should transport the foodgrains to designated main State/district especially in the north-east.

(d) Financial assistance may be provided to cooperatives/Women Self Help Groups, etc., to improve the delivery system.

(e) Enhance viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) by increasing the commission and diversification of items.

(f) Door step delivery of foodgrains to FPS.

(g) District website may be used for effective Management Information System (MIS).

(h) Training of stakeholders i.e. vigilance committees, FPS owners, etc.

(i) Preparation of Annual Reports by States/UTs covering information like allocation, procurement, off-take etc.

(2) (ii) Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)-Second phase covering States/UTs, namely, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka.

(a) Rethink identification criteria for coverage under TPDS.

(b) Make identification criteria and process transparent including public monitoring of the process.

(c) Prevent issuance of multiple cards.

(d) Avoid overlapping cards/benefits by multiple agencies.

(e) Strengthen delivery mechanism to ensure regular and timely delivery with quality checks in presence of public including door-step delivery to FPS.

(f) Display samples with stamp of FCI at each delivery point and provide for inspection of samples.

(g) Make the movement of foodgrains visible through banners/boards on vehicles carrying PDS items, notifying on web-site, etc.

(h) Make the process of delivery to PFS more transparent and subject to public monitoring. Details of allocation should be made available on the web-site.

(i) Make payment process transparent to ensure timely arrival/lifting at FPS.

(j) Track the movement of foodgrains through computerization, use of GPS, etc.

(k) Timely availability of foodgrains every month at FPS to be ensured and monthly variation in allocation to be minimised.

(l) Increase transparency and accountability to prevent diversion and streamline the PDS.

(m) Improve and implement Citizen's Charter.

APPENDIX X

MEMORANDUM No. 62

Subject: Request for dropping of assurances given in replies to:

(i) Unstarred Question No 3056 dated 15 March, 2011 regarding "Blasts Cases" (Annexure-I).

(ii) Starred Question No. 25 dated 2 August, 2011 regarding "Terrorist Attacks". (Annexure-II).

(iii) Unstarred Question No. 5440 dated 06 September, 2011 regarding "Pune and Mumbai Blasts". (Annexure-III).

(iv) Unstarred Question No. 5520 dated 06 September, 2011 regarding "Terror and Communal Attacks". (Annexure-IV).

(v) Unstarred Question No. 1127 dated 20 March, 2012 regarding "Bomb Blasts". (Annexure-V).

(vi) Starred Question No. 128 dated 21 August, 2012 regarding "Bomb Blasts at Pune". (Annexure-VI).

(vii) Unstarred Question No. 2715 dated 28 August, 2012 regarding "Terrorist Activities in Kerala". (Annexure-VII).

(viii) Unstarred Question No. 352 dated 26 February, 2013 regarding "Terrorist Activities", (Annexure-VIII).

(ix) Unstarred Question No 3676 dated 05/08/2014 regarding "Terrorist Activities". (Annexure-IX).

The above mentioned question were asked by various M.Ps. to the Minister of Home Affairs. The contents of the questions along with the replies of the Ministers are as given in Annexures (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX).

2. The replies to the question were treated as assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry within three months of the date of the reply but the asurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* O.M. No. 13012/6/2012-IS(VI) dated 21 January, 2014,OM No. 13012/06/2013-IS (VI) dated 02.08-2013 and O.M. No. 13012/15/2014-IS(VI) dated 23.01.2015 have requested for dropping the assurance on the following grounds:—

(i) "The nine assurances are pending will respect to Lok Sabha Starred/ Unstarred Questions in different sessions of Parliament during 2011-2014.

All of these relates to terror attacks in the hinterland of the country. While replying these questions in Lok Sabha, Details of the bomb blasts, which took place during the last three years and the current year with the dates of incidents, persons killed, persons inujred, number of accused arrested and status of investigation were provided to the Lok Sabha in a tabular format.

(ii) The thrust of all these questions is to get the details of terror incidents like number of deaths, persons injured, accused arrested/absconding, names of the investigating agencies, Organizations behind the blasts and status of Investigation. This information was already provided to the concern MPs while replying the questions. The assurance arises due to the fact that in the year 2011, during the oral evidence of the Home Secretary, the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances observed that once the chargesheet is filed, the Assurances in these types of cases could be considered fulfilled and dropped.

(iii) In many of these cases, the investigating agencies arrested the accused and chargesheets were filed and in some cases, accused are absconding. Also they are few cases e.g. bomb blasts at Sheetlaghat at Varanasi, UP (17.12.2010), at Mehrauli (29.3.2010) and in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi (7.12.2010), in which the investigating agencies reached to a boottleneck situation, In spite of their best efforts.

(iv) After the formation of National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009, the Government has been taking pro active steps to transfer the terror cases to NIA on the request of State Governments/or otherwise for speedy investigation by this specialized agency and also to ensure speedy trial/ santion of prosecution/conviction. Adequate numbers of dedicated special courts for trial of NIA cases and special public prosecutor for prosecution of these cases have also been put in place. As such, Government is taking all possible steps to ensure that the terror cases are brought to its logical conclusion on priority.

(v) Thus, it is clear that as on the date of reply to the Question raised by the Hon'ble Members, the detailed replies furnished to the Parliament regarding persons killed/injured, accused arrested/absconding etc. is complete. The only issue which remains is regarding the action taken by the Government post terror attack. In all of these cases, the investigation agencies have registered cases and are proceeding with the investigation. They will continue with the further follow up action as the things unfold during the course of investigation which will eventually lead to sanction of prosecution. consequently filling of chargesheet and trial in Courts of competent jurisdiction. Thus, the process has been set in motion and it will reach its logical end. Therefore, keeping the assurances pending for want of filling of chargesheet may not serve any purpose, especially

because the Hon'ble Members are always free to ask further questions in the Parliament to know any further development/breakthrough in any of these terror cases.

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, have requested to drop the above assurances.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3056

ANSWERED ON 15.3.2011

Blast Cases

3056. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the inquiry into various bomb blast/terrorist attack cases reported during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the present status of each case?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) & (b) The 14 cases of Bomb blasts/terrorist attacks which occurred during the last three years are either under investigation or under trial in the Competent Courts. In one case conviction & sentence has been passed. A statement in this regard is at Annexure.

ANNEX.

ANNEXURE TO THE REPLY IN LOK SABHA USQ NO. 3056 FOR 15.3.2011 ON 'BLAST CASES'

DETAILS OF BOMB BLASTS/TERRORIST ATTACKS DURING LAST THREE YEARS

Sl.No.	Date	Incident	Status
1.	7.12.2010	Bomb Blast in Varanasi (UP)	The case is under investigation
2.	1.09.2010	Jama Masjid (Delhi) firing and explosions	The case is under investigation.
3.	17.04.2010	Chinnaswamy Stadium blast	The case is under investigation.

Sl.No.	Date	Incident	Status
4.	13.2.2010	Bomb blast in Pune	Under trial
5.	16.10.2009	Margao blast	Under trial
6.	26.11.2008 to 28.11.2008	Terrorist attacks in Mumbai	Ajmal Kasab sentenced to Death by Special Court on 6.5.2010. Sentence upheld by High Court.
7.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Malegaon, Maharashtra	Under trial
8.	29.9.2008	Bomb blast at Subarkantha, Gujarat	The case is under investigation.
9.	27.9.2008	Bomb blast at Mehrauli, Delhi	The case is under investigation.
10.	13.9.2008	A series of 5 bomb blasts in Delhi	Under trial
11.	26.7.2008	A series of 18 bomb blasts in Ahmedabad	Under trial
12.	25.7.2008	A series of 8 bomb blasts in Bangalore	Under trial
13.	13.5.2008	Serial bomb blasts at Jaipur	Under trial
14.	1.1.2003	Attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur	Under trial

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 25

ANSWERED ON 2.8.2011

Terrorist Attacks

*25. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bomb blasts/terrorist attacks reported since 2010;

(b) the number of persons arrested/cases filed for their alleged involvement in the terror incidents along with the number of persons killed/injured and compensation/ex-gratia payments made to the kin/victims of such activities during the above period;

(c) whether these incidents are being inquired into; and

(d) if so, the status of the probe?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 25 FOR 02.08.2011

(a) (i) Since 2010, as per the assessment of the Central Intelligence and State Police agencies, terrorist action was responsible for the following two incidents of bomb blasts in the hinterland, *viz.,*

- 13th February, 2010—bomb blast at "German Bakery" in Pune.
- 13th July, 2011—Serial bomb blasts at Zaveri Bazaar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai.

(ii) Apart from the above, in 2 separate incidents of bomb blasts on 9th September, 2010 near Jama Masjid, Delhi and on 7th December, 2010 at Sheetlaghat, Varanasi and, in an incident of firing on 9th September, 2010 near Jama Masjid, Delhi, responsibility has been claimed by some terrorist groups. The incident as well as the claims are under investigation.

(iii) Lastly, incidents of bomb blasts which have been reported and are under investigations, in which no pointer/fact suggesting terrorist involvement is available at present, are:

- 29th March, 2010—bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi
- 17th April, 2010—bomb blasts at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore.
- 25th May, 2011—bomb blast near High Court in Delhi.

(b) Details of persons arrested/cases filed as well as number of persons killed/injured and compensation paid to the victims are enclosed at Annexure.

(c) & (d) Yes, Madam, as per details in reply to Part (b).

ANNEX.

AS REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (B) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 25 FOR ANSWER ON 2.8.2011

Details of Persons Arrested/Cases filed as well as Killed/Injured and Compensation paid to the Victims

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Compensation paid to deceased (NOK) (Rs. in lakhs)	Compensation to injured (Rs. in lakhs)	Cases filed/Investigating agency	No. of persons accused/ arrested	Progress of case
1.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	56	85.00	22.00	Case has been registered and filed in the Court. The investigating agency is ATS, Mumbai.	7 accused out of which 1 is arrested.	Chargesheet was filed on December 4, 2010 *vide* Court Case No. 5183/10.
2.	29.3.2010: Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Case has been registered. Investigation agency is Special Cell, Delhi Police.	Nil	The case is under investigation.
3.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	17	Nil	3.90	Five cases have been registered. The investigating agency is Crime Branch, Bangalore Police.	Nil	The case is under investigation.
4.	09.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi.	Nil	2 in firing incident	Nil	Nil	The case has been registered. The investigating agency is Special Cell, Delhi Police.	Nil	The case is under investigation
5.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	37	2.00	11.75	Case has been registered. The investigating agency is ATS, U.P.	Nil	-do-

6.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Case has been registered. The investigating agency is Special Cell, Delhi Police	Nil	-do-
7.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	26	123	75.00	47.30	Cases have been registered. The investigating agency is ATS, Mumbai	Nil	-do-

ANNEXURE III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5440

ANSWERED ON 06.09.2011

Pune and Mumbai Blasts

5440. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pune and Mumbai blasts were the major blasts occurred during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any failure in recognising the growth of SIMI and Indian Mujahideen in these years at the political and Government level; and

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam. After the Mumbai terror attack on 26.11.2008, there was no major terrorist incident in the hinterland in the year 2009. Since 2010 as per the assessment of the Central Intelligence and State Police Agencies, terrorist action was responsible for the following two incidents of bomb blast in the hinterland, *viz.,*

- 13th February, 2010 — bomb blast at "German Bakery" in Pune.
- 13th July, 2011 — serial bomb blasts at Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai.

Apart from the above two, in two separate incidents of firing and bomb blasts on 9th September, 2010 near Jama Masjid, Delhi and on 7th December, 2010 at Sheetlaghat, Varanasi, responsibility has been claimed by some terrorist groups. These incidents as well as the claims are under investigation.

Lastly, incidents of bomb blasts which have been reported and are under investigation, in which no pointer/fact suggesting terrorist involvement is available, are:

- 29th March, 2010 — bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.
- 17th April, 2010 — bomb blast at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore.
- 25th May, 2011 — bomb blast near High Court in Delhi.

(b) & (c) No Madam. The Central Intelligence and Security agencies are aware of the threats posed by the terrorist elements including IM and SIMI and their nefarious designs including to target major Indian cities to cause mass casualties.

ANNEXURE IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5520

ANSWERED ON 06.09.2011

Terror and Communal Attacks

5520. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of increasing incidents of terror and communal attacks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of men, women, children and security personnel killed/injured in such attacks and the estimated financial loss on this account during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of persons arrested and the action taken against them along with the cases solved/unsolved and action taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such cases in future?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) No Madam. As per the available inputs, terrorist and communal attacks have decreased in the last three years.

Details of incidents and number of casualties are given below:—

(i) Jammu & Kashmir

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of SFs killed	No. of Civilians killed
2008	708	85	147
2009	499	64	78
2010	488	69	47
2011 (up to 31.07.2011)	202	19	25

(ii) North-Eastern States

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of SFs killed	No. of Civilians killed
2008	1561	46	466
2009	1297	42	264
2010	773	20	94
2011 (up to 31.07.2011)	338	25	39

(iii) LWE effected States

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of SFs killed	No. of Civilians killed
2008	1591	231	490
2009	2258	317	591
2010	2212	285	718
2011 (up to 15.08.2011)	1123	93	275

(iv) After the Mumbai terror attack on 26.11.2008, there was no major terrorist incident in the hinterland in the year 2009. Since 2010 as per the assessment of the Central Intelligence and State Police Agencies, terrorist action was responsible for the following two incidents of bomb blast in the hinterland, *viz.,*

- 13th February, 2010 — bomb blast at "German Bakery"in Pune.
- 13th July, 2011 — serial bomb blasts at Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai.

Apart from the above two, in two separate incidents of firing and bomb blast on 9th September, 2010 near Jama Masjid, Delhi and on 7th December, 2010 a Sheetlaghat, Varanasi, responsibility has been claimed by some terrorist groups. These incidents as well as the claims are under investigation.

Lastly, incidents of bomb blasts which have been reported and are under investigation, in which no pointer/fact suggesting terrorist involvement is available, are:

- 29th March, 2010 — bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.
- 17th April, 2010 — bomb blast at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Bangalore.
- 25th May, 2011 — bomb blast near High Court in Delhi.

In these terrorist incidents/bomb blasts, as per available information, in all, 45 persons were killed and 236 persons were injured.

(v) Incidents of Communal Attacks during the last three years:—

Year	No. of Incidents	No. of Persons killed	No. of Persons killed
2008	656	123	2272
2009	773	123	2417
2010	651	114	2115
2011 (up to 31.08.2011)	338	53	1059

(c) The data regarding financial losses, number of persons arrested and number of cases solved/unsolved are not centrally maintained as Law and Order is the State subject as per the VII Schedule of the Constitution.

(d) In order to deal with the terrorism, Government has taken various measures which *inter alia,* include establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; augmenting the strength of Central Armed Para Military Forces; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

The issue of terrorism has been raised at various multilateral and bilateral fora including in the HS Level bilateral talks and in the Interior/Home Ministers meeting of SAARC. India is a signatory to all the 13 United Nations conventions and protocols dealing with international terrorism. In July, 2010 India has also signed MoU with USA to Counter Terrorism. Further, in October, 2010, India has acquired membership of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) which is an Inter-governmental body and whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

ANNEXURE V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127
ANSWERED ON 20.3.2012

Bomb Blasts

1127. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bomb blasts that occurred in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Delhi;

(b) the quantum of losses incurred and the number of persons killed and injured in the said blasts;

(c) the details of persons apprehended in connection with said cases and the conviction rate achieved, case-wise; and

(d) the details of cases that remained unsolved and the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of Bomb Blasts that occurred during the last three years and the current year in the hinterland specifying the number of persons killed/injured, name of the investigating agency and the status of investigation/prosecution is enclosed as *Annexure*.

DETAILS OF STATUS OF INVESTIGATION/PROSECUTION/INVESTIGATING AGENCY, AS WELL AS PERSONS KILLED/INJURED IN THE BOMB BLASTS IN THE HINTERLAND SINCE 2009

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	Nil	NIA	Case against 6 persons is presently under trial at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	55	ATS, Mumbai	Chargesheet was filed on December 4, 2010 *vide* Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blast at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	17	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police.	The case is under investigation.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident	Special Cell, . Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. However, a special team of Delhi Police with the help of West Bengal Police, Bihar Police and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahedeen module consisting of ten members including one Pakistani National, in November 2011. Out of these, six accused persons were arrested by the Delhi Police in the Jama Masjid Firing and Bomb Blast cases. Apart from their suspected involvement in this incident, investigations suggest that some members of the module may also have been involved in the incidents mentioned at Sl. Nos. 2 and 4 above.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	37	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127	ATS, Mumbai	The case is under investigation. ATS Mumbai has arrested four persons.
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb blast at Delhi High Court	15	66	NIA	The case is under investigation. 3 persons have been arrested in the case.
10.	17.9.2011 Blast in Agra	Nil	4	The District Police with the help of ATS (Uttar Pradesh)	The case is under investigation.

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
11.	13.02.2012: Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. One person has been arrested.

ANNEXURE VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 128

ANSWERED ON 21.8.2012

Bomb Blasts at Pune

*128 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidents of bomb blasts that took place during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including the recent Pune blasts;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured during each of the blast cases;

(c) the status of investigations and conviction made in each of the cases;

(d) whether security arrangements in all the vulnerable urban areas have been reviewed thereon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to (c) As per the available information, the details of Bomb Blasts that took place in the hinterland during the last three years and the current year, the number of persons killed and injured and the status of investigation is enclosed as Annexure.

(d) The monitoring of security arrangements in the country is an ongoing process and there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the centre and State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs of the terrorist groups and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis.

(e) Although as Law & Order and Police is a State subject, the primary responsibility remains with the State Governments, combating terrorism is a shared responsibility considering its internal security implications. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme. At the National level, in order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central

Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia,* include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

DETAILS OF STATUS OF INVESTIGATION/PROSECUTION/INVESTIGATING AGENCY, AS WELL AS PERONS KILLED/INJURED IN THE BOMB BLASTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	Nil	NIA	Case against 6 persons is presently under trial at the District and Sessions Court at Goa. Four persons are absconding.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	64	ATS, Mumbai	Chargesheet was filed on December 4, 2010 *vide* Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	20	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police	A chargesheet has been filed on 16th July, 2012.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident	Special Cell, Delhi Police	Six accused persons were arrested by the Delhi Police and a Chargesheet has been filed on 22 May, 2012.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	20	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05,2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb Blasts in Mumbai	27	127	ATS, Mumbai	ATS Mumbai has arrested five persons. Chargesheet has been filed on 25 May, 2012. 6 persons are absconding.
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb blast at Delhi High Court	15	67	NIA	3 persons have been arrested in the case. Chargesheet has been filed on 13 March, 2012 3 persons are absconding.

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
10.	17.9.2011: Blast in Agra	Nil	4	The District Police with the help of ATS (Uttar Pradesh)	The case is under Investigation.
11.	13.02.2012: Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	Special Cell, Delhi Police	One person has been arrested and four persons are absconding. Interpol notices have been issued. A charge-sheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
12.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb Blast in Pune	Nil	1	ATS Maharashtra	The case is under investigation.

ANNEXURE VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2715

ANSWERED ON 28.8.2012

Terrorist Activities in Kerala

2715. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of terrorism are on the rise in several States/UTs especially Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these cases have been investigated by NIA and CBI;

(d) if so, the number of terrorists arrested by each of these agencies during the last three years;

(e) the status of these cases, agency-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the agencies for early disposal of these cases?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) No, Madam. The cases of terrorism are not on the rise in the Hinterland of the country including Kerala. The cases of terrorism are investigated either by the concerned State Police or by National Investigation Agency (NIA). As per the available input, the list of the cases of terrorism/bomb blasts in the Hinterland during the last three years alongwith name of the investigating agency, number of the persons arrested and the status of investigation is enclosed as Annexure.

(f) Government is committed to ensure that accused of these attacks/acts are brought to justice, prosecuted and sentenced under the law. As the respective State Police forces are the primary responders, investigators and prosecutors of

such offences, Government of India offers all assistances in terms of forensics, Intelligence and co-ordination. After the enactment of NIA Act and setting up of the NIA in 2009, with the consent of/consultations with the State Governments, terrorist cases can and are being transferred to the NIA for investigation.

ANNEX.

DETAILS OF STATUS OF INVESTIGATION/PROSECUTION/INVESTIGATING AGENCY, IN THE BOMB BLASTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons arrested	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	6	NIA	Chargesheet has been filed and the case is presently under trial at the District and Session Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	1	ATS, Mumbai	Chargesheet was filed on March 1, 2011.
3.	29.3.2010: Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blast, at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bengaluru	7	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police.	A chargesheet has been filed on 16th July, 2012.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	6	Special Cell, Delhi Police.	A Chargesheet has been filed on 22 May, 2012.
6.	7.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	Nil	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	NIA.	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial Bomb blasts in Mumbai	5	ATS, Mumbai	Chargesheet has been filed on 25 May, 2012.

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons arrested	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	3	NIA	Chargesheet has been filed on 13 March, 2012.
10.	17.9.2011: Blast in Agra	Nil	The District Police with the help of ATS (Uttar Pradesh)	The Case is under investigation.
11.	13.02.2012: Blast in a car of Embassy of Israel	1	Special Cell, Delhi Police	A chargesheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
12.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb Blasts in Pune	Nil	ATS, Maharashtra	The case is under investigation.

ANNEXURE VIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 352

ANSWERED ON 26.2.2013

Terrorist Activities

352. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terrorist activities reported along with the number of civilians and security personnel killed and the number of terrorists arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the status of the investigations conducted/being conducted in terror cases since the Mumbai terrorist attack;

(c) the status of newly created security/Intelligence agencies *viz.* National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS); and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to check terrorist activities in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) & (b) As per the available information, the details of terrorist activities/bomb blasts that took place in the Hinterland during the last three years and the current year, the number of persons killed, number of persons arrested and the status of investigations is enclosed at Annexure-I.

(c) Government of India had notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) on 3rd February, 2012. Subsequently, some States raised certain objections with regard to the said Notification. Based on their request and

for wider consultations with all the States/UTs on the issue, a meeting was held by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/UTs on 5th May, 2012, wherein their comments/objections/suggestions were placed on record. The operationalisation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance.

The Government of India has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with mandate to link data bases for conducting actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. CCS approved the DPR 'in principle' on 6.6.2011. The Planning commission has approved it as a Central Plan Scheme. In 2012, the EFC appraised the DPR on 23.1.2012 and CCS approved the DPR on 14.6.2012 for an amount of Rs. 1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation, Horizon-I and some elements of Horizon-II of the NATGRID Project. Work on the foundation and first Horizon of NATGRID is in progress.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Scheme was approved by the Government with a provision of Rs. 2000 crore as a 100% Centrally sponsored Scheme on June, 2009. The System Integrator (SI) Contracts have been signed in 29 States/UTs. With respect to the CCTNS Networking solutions, Service Level Agreement (SLA) with BSNL has been signed across all the States/UTs and 8 States have been given permission to go ahead for existing SWAN connectivity. Also, State Project Management Units (SPMUs) Contracts have been signed in 29 States/UTs. As part of the capacity building (training), 7,03,781 participants have been imparted training till date. The total utilization of funds is Rs. 18923.50 lakhs under various heads against the total released amount of Rs. 42858.54 lakhs to all States/UTs.

(d) Law & Order and Police is a State subject, therefore, the primary responsibility to address these remains with the State Governments. Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police Forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism, the Government of India have taken various measures which, *inter alia,* include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, fold lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate

and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia,* include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

ANNEX.

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons arrested	Status of investigation/ Prosecution
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	2	6	Chargesheet has been filed and the case is presently under trial at the District and Sessions Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	1	Chargesheet was filed on 1st March, 2011.
3.	29.03.2010: Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi.	Nil	Nil	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.04.2010: Bomb blasts, at M.C./ Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bengaluru.	Nil	7	A chargesheet has been filed on 16th July, 2010.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	6	A chargesheet has been filed on 8th June, 2012.
6.	07.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	Nil	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	5	Chargesheet has been filed on on 25th May, 2012.
9.	07.09.2011: Bomb blast at Delhi High court	15	3	Chargesheet has been filed on 13th March, 2012.
10.	13.02.2012: Serial Bomb blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	1	A chargesheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
11.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb blast in Pune	Nil	8	The case is under investigation.
12.	21.02.2013: Twin Bomb blast in Hyderabad	14	Nil	The case is under investigation.

ANNEXURE IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3676

ANSWERED ON 05.08.2014

Terrorist Activities

3676. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the case of terrorist attacks reported in the country and the number of security personnel/civilians injured and killed along with the number of terrorists arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the names of extremist/insurgent organisations active in the country and the names of the organisations with whom the Government is involved in dialogue process, State-wise;

(c) the status of the investigations in the said cases during the above mentioned period; and

(d) the measures taken to check terrorist activities and to strengthen the intelligence sharing mechanism in the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The details of the terrorist attacks reported in the country and the number of security personnel/civilians injured and killed along with the number of terrorist arrested/killed during each of the last three years and the current year is at **Annexure-I.**

(b) Thirty six (36) organisations have been declared as Terrorist Organisations in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA). The list of the names of these Terrorist Organisations is at **Annexure-II.** In North-Eastern part of the country, the Government is involved in dialogue process with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) led by Arabinda Rajkhowa and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam.

(c) The status of the investigations in the terrorist attacks during the last three years and the current year is at **Annexure-I.**

(d) Public Order and Police are State subject. The primary responsibility to address these issues remain with the State Governments.

Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police Forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme.

In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government of India have taken various measures which, *inter alia,* include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of the steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter alia,* include certain offences under the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence. Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

Besides, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels to monitor the activities of terrorist organizations and unlawful associations. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for near real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

ANNEXURE I

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons arrested	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2011					
1.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under Investigation.
2.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127	7	ATS Mumbai	Chargesheet has been filed on 25 May, 2012 and supplementary chargesheet filed on 24/8/2012 and 16/6/2014.
3.	7.9.2011: Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	15	79	3	NIA	Chargesheet has been filed on 13 March, 2012 and 15 March, 2012.
	2012					
1.	13.02.2012: Blast in a car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	1	Special Cell, Delhi Police	A Chargesheet has been filed on 31st July, 2012.
2.	01.08.2012: Serial Bomb Blasts in Pune	Nil	1	9	ATS Maharashtra	A Chargesheet has been filed on 30.4.2013.
	2013					
1.	21.02.2013: Twin Bomb Blast in Hyderabad	18	131	4	NIA	Chargesheet was filed on 14.3.2014.
2.	17.04.2013: Bomb Blast in Bengaluru	Nil	16	15	Karnataka Police	The case is under investigation.
3.	07.07.2013: Bomb Blasts in Bodh Gaya	Nil	2	8(one dead)	NIA	Chargesheet was filed on 29.5.2014.
4.	27.10.2013: Serial Bomb Blasts in	6	89	14 (One dead)	NIA	Chargesheet was filed on 24.4.2014.

Patna

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2014					
1.	01.05.2014 IEDs Explosion in Train No. 12509 (Bangalore-Guwahati Express) bound for Guwahati	1	14	-	CB CID, Tamil Nadu	The case is under investigation.

ANNEXURE-II

REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3676 FOR 5.8.2014

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
7. Harket-Ul-Mujahideen/Harket-Ul-Ansar/Harkat-Ul-Jehad-E-Islami
8. Hizb-Ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-Ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. AI-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) — People's War, all its formations and front organizations

25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its formations and Front Organisations
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Qaida
29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time.
34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its formations and front organizations.
35. Indian Mujahideen, all its formations and front organizations.
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organizations.

APPENDIX XI

MEMORANDUM No. 68

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 322 dated 31 July, 2014 by Shri C.R. Patil, MP regarding "Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme".

On 31 July, 2014 Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji Rao and Asaduddin Owaisi, M.Ps. addressed a Starred Question No. 322 to the Minister of Textiles. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister is given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion Shri C.R. Patil, M.P. raised the following Supplementary to Starred Question No. 322 dated 31 July, 2014 to the Minister of Textiles:—

> "Madam, Hon'ble Member has just stated that more funds have been given to Gujarat under TUFS. But the fact is that the then Minister of Finance had given more funds to the Southern States and injustice was meted out to Gujarat because lakhs of textile units are set up there and they are not getting full benefits of its. I would like to urge the Minister to benefit small units set up in Gujarat by allotting more funds for them which will strengthen them."

3. In reply, the Minister of Textiles (Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar) stated as follows:—

> "Madam, we have noted the suggestion of Hon'ble Member."

4. The above reply was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Textiles within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. The Ministry of Textiles *vide* O.M. No. 1/2/2015-TUFS dated 23 February, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> (i) "That Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is not a State specific Scheme. This Scheme is entirely demand driven. The design of the Scheme is non-discriminatory and all inclusive. Hence, this Ministry is of the view that the above statement has been construed as an Assurance wrongly. Therefore, it is requested that the above Assurance may be deleted from the list of Assurances."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 322

ANSWERED ON 31.07.2014

REVISED RESTRUCTURED TECHNOLOGY

Upgradation Fund Scheme

322. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and if so, the achievements thereof;

(b) whether the Government has revised and restructured the scheme, if so, the salient features thereof including the financial and operational parameters laid down and loans sanctioned under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide more funds to textile entrepreneurs under the revised scheme, if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated and utilized since 2013; and

(d) whether the suggestions have been received to make the scheme on-line so as to ensure hassle free disbursal of subsidy under the revised scheme and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Statement in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 322 for answer on 31.07.2014 by Shri Adhalaro Patil Shivaji Rao and Shri Asaduddin Owaisi regarding Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.

(a) Yes, Madam. The Scheme has been evaluated thrice in 2003, 2006 and 2010 respectively. All evaluations found the scheme beneficial for the textile industry and recommended its continuation. These evaluations have found Improvement in Quality, Turn over, Productivity, Profitability, Exports etc., and a decline in cost, wastage, maintenance and labour costs etc. The Scheme was last reviewed by the Expenditure Finance Committee in March 2013 and it was recommended to continue the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan. A subsidy of approximately Rs. 19,000 crore has been disbursed against and investment of approximately Rs. 2,60,000 crore attracted under TUFS since 1999.

(b) Yes, Madam. The scheme has been revised and restructured. The salient features of the scheme are at Annexure-I. The Revised Restructured TUFS (RR-TUFS) is implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 *vide* Government Resolution dated 4th October, 2013. So far, term loans of Rs. 7,745.35 crore have been sanctioned under RR-TUFS.

(c) An amount of Rs. 11,952 crore has been allocated under TUFS (M-TUFS, R-TUFS and RR-TUFS) in the 12th Plan period. The major focus of RR-TUFS in on modernization of powerlooms sector. In order to give emphasis on decentralized powerloom sector, Interest Reimbursement and Capital Subsidy for new shuttleless looms has been raised from 5% to 6% and 10% to 15% respectively. Further, the Margin Money Subsidy has also been increased from 20% to 30% with an increase in subsidy cap from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore. A pilot project has also been envisaged under the powerloom sector which aims at providing subsidy for developing infrastructure, common facilities, construction, of factory buildings and for shuttleless looms on Hire Purchase basis, to improve their quality and production and to face the competition from domestic market as well as export market. Capital Subsidy has been increased from 25% to 30% for Hand-loom and Silk Sector. Margin Money Subsidy cap is increased from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs for MSME and Jute Sector. The funds allocated and utilised since 2013-14 are as follows:—

Year	Allocation	Utilisation
2013-14	956.16	1729.98
2014-15 (As on 30.6.14)	2300.00	438.28

(d) Partial on line computerized system is in operation in the O/o Textile Commissioner for TUFS since 28.04.2011 for issuing of unique Identification Digit (UID). The system has been improved and made more user friendly from 2013 onwards under RR-TUFS. The system enables the individual beneficiary to ascertain the status of their cases online. The online systems make the submission and process of claims easier. The strengthening of online system is on going process to make it comprehensive. An amount of Rs. 14.30 lakhs has been sanctioned for Phase-I of comprehensive development of software. Subsidy under the Scheme is released to the nodal bank/nodal agencies through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)/ Electronic Clearing Service (ECS). The nodal banks/nodal agencies transfer the funds to the accounts of beneficiaries.

ANNEXURE I

REFERRED TO IN PART (A) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 322 FOR ANSWER ON 31.07.2014.

The salient features including financial and operational parameters of the RR-TUFS in respect of loans sanctioned under the scheme are as follows:

(i) The total subsidy outflow to standalone spinning sector has been kept at 26% of the plan allocation

(i.e., Rs. 11952.80 crore) including committed liabilities of spinning sector of erstwhile/modified TUFS),

RTUFS and fresh sanctions in the 12th Plan period.

(ii) A pilot project has also been envisaged under the powerloom sector which aims at providing subsidy for developing infrastructure, common facilities, construction of factory buildings and for shuttleless looms. on Hire Purchase basis, to improve their quality and production and to face the competition from domestic market as well as export market.

(iii) 10% of the approved outlay for new sanctions has been earmarked for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(iv) In case of standalone spinning sector, a volume cap of Rs. 250 crore is applied on project cost for new sanctions for individual spinning units.

(v) The subsidy benefits under TUFS for 12th plan are as follows:—

(a) Standalone spinning units — 2% Interest Reimbursement (IR) for new standalone/ modernization of spinning machinery.

(b) For units having spinning capacity with forward integration having matching capactiy in weaving/knitting/processing/garmenting — 5% IR.

(c) Weaving —

(i) 6% IR amd 15% Capital Subsidy on brand new shuttleless looms or 30% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) on brarnd new shuttleless looms for powerloom sector;

(ii) 2% IR or 8% MMS on second hand imported shuttleless looms with 10 years wintage and with a residual life of minimum 10 years;

(iii) For 30% MMS —capital ceiling caps of Rs. 5 crore and subsidy cap of Rs. 1.5 crore for encouraging adequate investment by the MSME sector.

(d) Processing – 5% IR and 10% Capital Subsidy for specified processing machinery CETP/ETP is not considered for support under TUFS.

(e) Garmenting — 5% IR and 10% Capital Subsidy on specified machinery for garmenting units.

(f) Technical Textiles (including non-wovens) — 5% IR and 10% Capital Subsidy on specified machinery required in manufacture on technical textiles.

(g) Handloom and silk sector —5% IR or 30% Capital Subsidy on benchmarked machinery.

(h) MSMEs including jute sector —5% IR of 15% MMS—subsidy ceiling is Rs. 75 lakh.

(i) Other segments— i.e.,

(i) cotton ginning and pressing;

(ii) wool scouring; combing and carpet industry;

(iii) synthetic filament yarn texturising, crimping and twisting;

(iv) viscose staple fibre and viscose filament yarn;

(v) knitting and fabric embroidery;

(vi) weaving preparatory machines;

(vii) made-up manufacturing;

(viii) CAD, CAM and design studio; and

(ix) jute industry—5% IR .

(j) Investments like factory buildings, pre-operative expenses and margin money for working capital are eligible for benefit of reimbursement under the scheme only for apparel and handloom sector with 50% cap of total new eligible investment under RR-TUFS. Land is altogether excluded from eligible investments under TUFS. This benefit, however, is not available for textile units under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP).

(k) Period of interest reimbursement — Interest reimbursement is for a period of 7 years including 2 years of moratorium/ implementation.

(l) Eligibility of restructured/rescheduled cases — subsidy in restructured cases is restricted to the quantum of approved subsidy as given in the initial loan repayment schedule.

Operational parameters

(i) There is an online pre-authorization system for each eligible application by the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai. Applications are processed on a first come first served basis, subject to eligibility and availability of funds.

(ii) Request for UID is entertained only upto one year from the date of sanction of term loan, except for application permitted in para (iii) below.

(iii) For cases where the terms loan has been sanctioned during the financial year 2012-13, the lending agencies are allowed to submit application for UID under RR-TUFS upto 31-03-2014 on the online system of the Office of the Textile Commissioner.

(iv) For obtaining a Unique ID number, the nodal banks/nodal agencies after determination of eligibility and admissible amount under TUFS for each case decide the eligibility and allot ECN (Eligibility Certificate Number) for each case and thereafter submit information online in the prescribed format to the textile Commissioner, Mumbai. The co-opted PLIs of Nodal Agencies submit information online in the prescribed format to the Textile. Commissioner, Mumbai after obtaining ECN from their concerned Nodal agencies. The lending agencies are required to furnish quarter-wise subsidy requirement for entire period of 7 years or actual period whichever is lower. Quarter-wise interest reimbursement/capital subsidy is restricted to the quantum as submitted in this format to the Office of the Textile Commissioner. Quarter-wise interest reimbursement/capital subsidy can be lower than the amount given in this format but cannot be higher than this amount.

(v) If the UID applications are found in order in all respect, the same are processed for allotment of UID and the Textile, Commissioner, Mumbai issues a Unique ID number to pre-authorize the loan application for submission of subsidy claim by the lending agency in the online system. The correctness of the information submitted for UID is the responsibility of the Lending Agency concerned.

(vi) If there is any apparent discrepancy, the UID application is referred back to the concerned Lending Agency for rectification and re-submission. The e-submitted application is considered again on first-come-first-served basis.

(vii) Mere creation/submission of UID application in the online system does not entitled for UID Number and for subsidy under TUFS.

(viii) Any application sanctioned by the Bank without the Unique ID number by the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai is not eligible for release of subsidies under the TUFS scheme.

(ix) The Textiles Commissioner will stop preauthorization as soon as the available subsidy cap is reached in the segment.

In order to ensure data integrity and prevent any possible misuse of the scheme, the data furnished by lending agencies over web portal of textile Commissioner is treated as frozen and subsidy payments are considered strictly as per the frozen.

APPENDIX XII

MEMORANDUM No. 69

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6053 dated 03.05.2013, regarding "Easing of Fund Transfer Norms".

On 03 May, 2013 Shri Sugumar K, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 6053 to the Minister of Finance. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Finance within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) vide O.M. No. 5/25/2013-FIU dated 23 April, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the issue has been examined. It is found that *vide* Section 42(6) of Companies Act, 2013, a provision in this regard has already been notified in the Official Gazette on August 30, 2013 which reads as under
>
> 'A company making an offer or invitation shall allot its securities within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application money for such securities and if the company is not able to allot the securities within that period, it shall repay the application money the subscribers within that 15 days from the date of completion of 60 days and if the company fails to repay the application money within the aforesaid period, it shall be liable to repay that money with interest at the rate of twelve percent, per annum from the expiry of the 60th day. Provided that money received on application under this section shall be kept in a separate bank account in a scheduled bank and shall not be utilized for any purpose other than (a) For adjustment against allotment of securities; or (b) for the repayment of monies where the company is unable to allot securities. In view of the implementation of the relevant law, although through the Company Act, which every investor has to adhere mandatorily, the issue raised in the above Question has lost its significance. It is therefore requested that the Parliament Assurance may be dropped'."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State (E&FS), have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6053

ANSWERED ON 03.05.2013

Easing of Fund Transfer Norms

6053. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) proposes to ease the fund transfer norms for incorporation of companies by non-residents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact of the proposed move on the current account deficit as well as overall economy of the country?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes sir.

(b) Generally Non-residents investors are not well versed with the documentation/other requirement for registration of companies in India with Registrar of Companies and prefer appointing consultants who oversee the process of incorporation of companies and other formalities. Thereafter the shares are transferred to Non-residents. Such a practice often leads to violations of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). This matter was discussed and accordingly, RBI is in the process of finalizing a draft notification in consultation with the Government for facilitating process of registration of companies by Non-residents.

(c) It will have a positive impact on the economic scenario.

APPENDIX XIII

MEMORANDUM No. 73

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4829 dated 22.12.2014, regarding "Industrial Development Corporation".

On 22 December, 2014 Shri Sanjay Kaka Patil, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4829 to the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. *vide* O.M. No. 21/PQ/2014/TR dated 09 March, 2015 has requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That as per Memorandum of Understanding signed by Ministry of MSME and M/s Samsung India Electronic Pvt. Ltd, MSME-Samsung Technical Schools have already been established in the country at 10 locations (including Aurangabad and Mumbai in Maharashtra). All the 10 Technical Schools are operational. The expenditure towards infrastructure has been met by exiting Tool Rooms out of their internal resources."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4829

ANSWERED ON 22.12.2014

Industrial Development Corporation

4829. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to set up a Central Government Industrial Development Corporation on the line of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes any public-private partnership for any project on industry-friendly on skill development in the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated by the Union Government to the States including Maharashtra during the current year?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is already having a Scheme called 'Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI)' under which National level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs) (namely, NIMSME, Hyderabad; MIESBUD, NOIDA and ITE, Guwahati) of the Ministry are undertaking industry friendly skill development activities with the help of private partners all over the country including Maharashtra. Furthermore, as per a MoU signed between Ministry of MSME and M/s. Samsung; MSME Samsung Technical Schools have been established at 10 locations to begin with *i.e.* Ludhiana, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Aurangabad New Delhi, Varanasi and Chennai to conduct joint skill development programmes.

(d) the ATI Scheme, being a central sector scheme, State-wise fund allocation figures are not maintained. At an all India level, Rs. 132 crore has been allocated for

the Scheme for 2014-15. As far as the Samsung Technical School Programme is concerned, no budget has been earmarked for the year 2014-15, as savings of the existing. Tool Rooms under the Ministry are proposed to be utilised for building infrastructure under this Programme.

APPENDIX XIV

MEMORANDUM NO. 76

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1790 dated 04.12.2006, regarding "Improvement in Consumer Protection Council."

On 04 December, 2006 Shri G. Karunakara Reddy and Shri Kailash Meghwal, M. Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1790 to the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs). The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution *vide* O.M. No. 7(7)2006-Pub-I dated 03 June, 2015 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the Department of Consumer Affairs had in fact constituted a Committee to formulate a National Consumer Policy under the Chairmanship of the then Principal Secretary, Consumer Affairs, Government of Tamil Nadu with Secretaries of other 4 States as Members of the Committee. On the basis of the report submitted by the Committee, the Department has prepared the Cabinet Note containing the draft National Consumer Policy. The draft Cabinet Note was referred subsequently for consideration of the Committee of Secretaries. The matter was pending there.
>
> Meanwhile, the Department initiated a proposal for a major revision of the Consumer Protection Act and the Bureau of Indian Standards Act. The proposed amendments to these major Acts, which is likely to be submitted to the Cabinet shortly, has subsumed almost all the provisions that the draft National Consumer Policy envisaged.
>
> The Department has, therefore, decided that since the amendment of both these Acts covers all provisions envisaged the draft National Consumer Policy. There is no need to have a separate National Consumer Policy therefore, the Department has dropped the idea of having a National Consumer Policy. In view of the above, it is requested that the above mentioned Assurance may kindly be dropped."

4. The Ministry, with the approval of Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, has requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.2.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1790

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2006

Improvement in Consumer Protection Council

1790. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of working of Central Consumer Protection Council for better consumer protection;

(b) if so, the status of the various working groups constituted in this regard alongwith the recommendations made by these working groups;

(c) the status of implementation of the said recommendations;

(d) whether a New National Consumer Policy is proposed to be framed; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be framed?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Consumer Protection Council (CCPC) has been restructured and the number of its members has been reduced from one hundred fifty to thirty five so as to facilitate frequent meetings as also for more meaningful and focussed discussions.

(b) No such working group was constituted to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of working of CCPC.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) A draft National Consumer Policy prepared by the Department of Consumer Affairs is being finalized in consultation with other Ministries/Departments.

(e) The time frame cannot be indicated at this stage.

APPENDIX XV

MEMORANDUM No. 77

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3860 dated 16.12.2014, regarding "National Livestock Mission"

On 16 December, 2014 Shrimati Supriya Sule, Dr. Heenavijay Kumar Gavit, Shri Dhananjay Mahadik, Shri Mohite Patil Vijaysinh Shankarrao and Shri Satav Rajeev, M.Ps. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3860 to the Minister of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries). The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) *vide* O.M. No. F.No. 2-72/2014-AHT/FF dated 27 March, 2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

"That the Department launched National live stock Mission during Financial year 2014-15. In this connection, a project proposal was received from the State of Maharashtra under National Livestock Mission. The proposal was examined by the Department and the funds of Rs. 1519.21 lakhs were sanctioned. Towards first installment, Rs. 827.42554 lakhs were released *vide* sanction letter No. 99-10/2014/NLM/MH dated 01.01.2015 and 06.01.2015 during the Financial year 2014-15. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes funds are sanctioned to the States, every year, as a routine, Therefore the Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No 3860 dated 16.12.2014 may not be construed as an assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3860

TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2014

"National Livestock Mission"

3860. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to various States under the programme 'National Livestock Mission' to support the poultry, dairy farming and fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released by the Union Government to various States during the last three years and current year, Statewise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received and request from the State Government of Maharashtra to release the additional fund under the said Mission; and

(d) if so, the time by which the fund is likely to be allocated and released?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJIV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) & (b) Yes, Madam. Since, the National Livestock Mission (NLM) scheme has been launched from 21st May, 2014, hence question of release of funds to States during the last three years does not arise. The funds released to the States under NLM during 2014-15 is given at Annexure-I. However it is stated that Dairy and fishery are not covered under NLM.

(c) & (d) Yes Madam. The proposals are under examination and if the proposals of Government of Maharashtra are as per the Guidelines of NLM and found in order, then funds may be released.

ANNEXURE I

The fund released to various States under National Livestock Mission during 2014-15 (upto 05-12-2014) is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State/NABARD	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Gujarat	15.00
2.	Haryana	7.04
3.	Jharkhand	—
4.	Meghalaya	—
5.	Nagaland	7.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	1.43
7.	West Bengal	20.68
8.	NABARD	96.25
	Total	164.80

APPENDIX XVI

MEMORANDUM No. 78

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2981 dated 10.12.2014, regarding "Fund Allocation for Nuclear Projects".

On 10 December, 2014 Shri K.N. Ramachandran, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2981 to the Prime Minister. The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Department of Atomic Energy within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Department of Atomic Energy *vide* O.M. No. 13/2/64/2014-Power dated 13.03.2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:

> "That Kudankulam Unit-2 is under commissioning and is expected to reach its criticality in June, 2015. In respect of Unit 3&4 the site is ready for the launch of the project since the approval on all pre-project activities has been obtained. The scheduled completion date for KKNPP-3&4 is 2020-21. In view of the efforts made and the action taken to take the project forward and the scheduled completion for Kudankulam Unit-3&4 after 6 years from now. It is requested that the Assurance may be dropped."

4. In view of the above, the Department of Atomic Energy, with the approval of the Minister of State (PMO) have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016

NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2981

ANSWERED ON 10.12.2014

Fund Allocation for Nuclear Projects

2981. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for the ongoing nuclear projects in the country including the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Projects 2, 3 and 4;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to complete and commission them well within the scheduled time-frame;

(c) if so, the details of the current status of these projects and the approximate time by which the projects will be commissioned to produce nuclear energy;

(d) the details of the funds earmarked for generating nuclear energy during the Twelfth Plan period; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed during 2012-13 and 2013-14?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) the details of the sanctioned cost for the ongoing nuclear power projects in the country are as tabulated below:—

Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project—1 and 2	2 × 1000	17,270*
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project—3 and 4	2 × 700	11,459
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project—7-8	2 × 700	12,320
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor—Kalpakkam	500	5,677

*Under revision

In addition, the Government has also accorded financial sanction for the following projects, the construction of which is expected to start in 2015:—

Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project—3 and 4	2 X 1000	39,849
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana—1 and 2	2 X 700	20,594

(b) Yes Sir. All efforts are being made to complete and commission the projects withing the approved time frame.

(c) The details of the current status and the expected completion dates of the ongoing and newly approved projects are as tabulated below:—

Project	Status	Expected completion
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project—1 and 2	KKNPP-1 is connected to the grid since October, 2013. KKNPP-2 is at an advanced stage of commissioning.	KKNPP-1: 2014-15 KKNPP-2: 2015-16
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project—3 and 4	Under construction	2017-18
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project—7 and 8	Under construction	2018-19
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor—Kalpakkam	Under advanced stage of construction	March, 2015

The status of the remaining two projects mentioned below for which the construction is yet to be started is given below:—

Project	Capacity	Scheduled Completion
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project-3 and 4	2 X 1000	KKNPP-3: 2020-21 KKNPP-4: 2020-21
Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana-1 and 2	2 X 700	GHAVP-1: 2020-21 GHAVP-2: 2020-21

(d) The proposed outlay for the period 2012-17 for NPCIL schemes on projects, new projects and ancillary schemes was Rs. 84459 crore comprising Rs. 60565 crore of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) and Rs. 23894 crore of external credit. Government has accorded approval for an Internal and Extra Budgetary (IEBR) of Rs. 60565 crore. The proposed external credit of Rs. 23894 crore is expected to be released through annual plan as required on a year to year basis.

(e) The details of the Revised Estimate (RE) *vs.* the actual expenditure for the period 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the projects under construction are as tabulated below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl..No.	Project	2012-13 (Rs. in crore)		2013-14	
		RE	Expenditure	RE	Expenditure
1.	KKNPP-1 and 2	1200	1292.31	1500	1555.45
2.	KAPP-3 and 4	1220	1092.22	2053	1779.56
3.	RAPP-7 and 8	915	936.82	918	996.12
4.	KKNPP-3 and 4	800	80.5	450	20.29
5.	GHAVP-1 and 2	530	504.91	80	13.05
6.	PFBR-Kalpakkam	174.67	174.67	262	262

APPENDIX XVII

MEMORANDUM No. 79

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 40 dated 08 July, 2014, regarding "Rural Youths participation in Sports".

On 08 July, 2014, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, M.P. addressed a Starred Question No. 40 to the Minister of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports). The text of the question alongwith the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and was required to be implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports within three months from the date of the reply. The assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Skill Development Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports *vide* O.M. No. 6-1/MYAS/RGKA/2014/4656 dated 23 September, 2014 have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

> "That the issue contained in the said Assurance related to a scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which has been started from this year only and would span three years of the 12th Five Year Plan and two years of 13th Five Year Plan. Thus the scheme is to implemented over a period of five years in a phased manner. Normally, Assurance given in the Parliament needs to be fulfilled within a period of three months. In so far as the instant Assurance is concerned it is evident that the same is not possible to be fulfilled in totality in the near future. As such it is proposed that the said Assurance be dropped."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports, have requested to drop the above assurance. The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016
NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 40

ANSWERED ON 08.07.2014

Rural Youths Participation in Sports

*40. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes including the Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) are under implementation, to encourage rural youths taking up indoor/outdoor games and participation in National/International events and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of rural youths who have been trained in various indoor/ outdoor games during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) The details of achievements reported under these schemes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 40 FOR 08.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL REGARDING RURAL YOUTHS PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS: (a) to (c) There was only one scheme being implemented under the aegis of the Department of Sports, *viz*., the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), specifically aimed at promoting sports in the rural areas of the country since 2008-09 and upto 2013-14. The PYKKA Scheme has since, been revamped and revised and named Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Details of the RGKA Scheme is enclosed as Annexure I.

The PYKKA envisaged utilization of services of Kridashrees (Honorary Sports Volunteer) to manage the sports facilities and also act as general trainer only. The

Kridashrees were not equipped to impart specialized training to youth in any specific indoor/outdoor game and only facilitated the usage of the playfields. In the RGKA scheme, three Sports Trainers (out of serving Physical Education Teachers) to be engaged in each block level sports complex, will impart training in different outdoor and indoor disciplines.

The details of number of playfields approved, number of playfields developed and the number of persons participated in the annual competition under PYKKA scheme, from 2008-09 to 2013-14 is attached at Annexure II and III. During the current financial year, competitions are yet to be held under the RGKA.

ANNEXURE I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *40 FOR 08.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL, MP REGARDING RURAL YOUTHS PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

Details of the RGKA Scheme

Under the RGKA Scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, through convergence of funds from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR-Central) of the Ministry of Development of North-East Region, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of the Planning Commission, the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The development of village playfields is to be taken up under the MGNREGS.

Annual Sports competitions *viz*., Rural Sports Competitons, Women Sports Competitons, North-East Games and Speczial Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitons have also been enahanced.

ANNEXURE II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *40 FOR 08.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL, MP REGARDING RURAL YOUTHS PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

Status of development of playfields as on 31.03.2014 in respect of village/ block panchayats approved/covered under PYKKA scheme for the period from 2008.09 to 2013-14:—

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA Scheme			No. of Playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1161
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	355
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	4	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727
10.	Jammu Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2332
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	230
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511
16.	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18.	Mizoram	817	26	843	590
19.	Nagaland	1098	52	1140	690
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT's	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA Scheme			No. of Playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	1040	44	1084	648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttrakhand	3761	46	3807	2279
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
	UTs				
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	-
30.	Daman & Diu	14		14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	-
32.	Puducherry	50	5	55	-
	Total	65943	1988	67931	51497

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *40 FOR 08.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL, MP REGARDING RURAL YOUTHS PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS

State-wise number of Participation details in annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09 No. of participants			2009-10 No. of participants			2010-11 No. of participants			2011-12 No. of participants			2012-13 No. of participants			2013-14 No. of participants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	134097	78153	57058	135211	339848	318971	658819	188692	136711	325403	811,517	686,325	1,497,842	114	229	343
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210	75	49	124	-	-	0
3	Assam	96429	43471	139900	13	8	21	9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567	103	118	221	-	-	0
4.	Bihar	87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166	-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	83.101	147750	42,080	72,924	115,004	19401	56211	75612
6.	Goa	92	64	156	-	-	0	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0	2,966	5,917	8,883	0	34	34
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164	87507	66852	154359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0	103	173	276	98404	101497	199901
8.	Haryana	97	70	167	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201	68,002	80,307	148,309	61370	73102	134472
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159	17,424	22,215	39,639	16735	21245	37980
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	0	-	-	0	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234	33,974	7,975	41,949	-	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	80	60	140	-	-	0	8709	6348	15057		-	0	36,773	34,604	71,377	99	100	199
12.	Karnataka	97	71	168	65933	47651	113584	90884	109802	200686	82443	122044	204487	88,554	126,760	215,314	109538	163520	273058
13.	Kerala	82	67	149	56177	19310	75487	41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852	51,270	29,966	81,236	47528	29604	77132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159	98570	49733	148303	117471	89111	206582	109426	95,274	204700	110,197	100,886	211,083	91798	88116	179914
15.	Maharashtra	95	71	166	119509	86240	205749	181062	141011	322073	130860	123891	254751	136,268	122,146	258,414	158446	158836	317282

16.	Manipur	-	-	0	93	97	190	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0	184	283	467	12823	15805	28628
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0	-	-	0	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	22,514	21,492	44,006	-	-	0
18.	Mizoram	836	8156	19992	524	8134	21758	13	21489	47962	39	7,771	21010	587	17,631	39,218	39	15626	31965
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0	86	53	139	8	0	8
20.	Orissa	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	115,536	130,896	246,432	39	39804	39843
21.	Punjab	86993	33425	120418	72303	43181	115484	82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580	2,620	14,749	17,369	2728	4263	6991
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	0	82237	62254	144491	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0	88,922	71,052	159,974	-	-	0
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25,950	56089	31	21	52	-	-	0
24.	Tamilnadu	97	71	168	246336	150899	397235	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032	189,071	178,618	367,689	124771	134790	259561
25.	Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535	14,698	25,659	40,357	18525	28417	46942
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	302708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	296,894	182,844	479,738	135700	80110	215810
27.	Uttarakhand			0	9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706	33,364	40,166	73,530	38439	49134	87573
28.	West Bengal	42	44	86	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485	36,671	17,549	54,220	308	580	888
	UTs			0			0						0			0			0
29.	A & N Islands	-	-	0	-	-	0	148	148	296			0			0			0
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	0	-	-	0	827	541	1368			0			0	0	7	7
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	0	623	503	1126			0	8	5	13			0
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0	810	123	933			0			0			0
33.	Delhi	25	26	51	117	84	201	4557	3626	8183			0	91	188	279	2818	4307	7125
34.	Puducherry			0			0	2457	1651	4088			0			0			0
	Total	472329	249190	721519	1375102	837842	2248944	2417500	1893833	4311333	1642410	1209523	2851933	2221583	1991661	4213244	955931	1065409	79243

APPENDIX XVIII

MEMORANDUM No. 80

Subject: Request for dropping of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2424 dated 08.12.2014, regarding "Steel Production".

On 08 December, 2014 Shri Nishikant Dubey, M.P. addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2424 to the Minister of Steel. The text of the question along with the reply of the Minister are as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the question was treated as an assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Steel within three months from the date of the reply but the assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Steel *vide* O.M. No. 2(1) 2015-RM-I dated 13 April, 2015, have requested to drop the assurance on the following grounds:—

"That the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) is a formal structure and its meetings are held from time to time to discuss the issues brought before it. Since no promise has been made to any specific issues during reply to the Question which require any action by this Ministry, Committee on Government Assurances (Lok Sabha Secretariat) is requested to drop the above Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel have requested to drop the above assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated: 10.02.2016

NEW DELHI:

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF STEEL

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2424

ANSWERED ON 08.12.2014

Steel Production

2424. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector undertakings engaged in the production of steel are facing problems in procuring raw materials like ore and coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a large number of land acquisitions and environmental clearance applications for iron ore mines and steel plants are still pending for approval with the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) & (b) SAIL meets its all of its iron ore requirement through captive iron ore mines and about 15-20% coking coal requirement through indigenous sources.RINL is currently getting its 100% iron ore requirement from NMDC at market prices and Coking Coal purchased from imported source.

(c) & (d) Iron and Steel is in deregulated Sector. Private as well as public sector has informed about the land acquisition and environmental clearance issues for iron ore mines and steel plants requiring approval of Government. These issues are facilitated for appropriate action with the concerned authority in Inter Ministerial Group meetings with stakeholders including Government.

APPENDIX XIX

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2015-16)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

SEVENTH SITTING

(15.02.2016)

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1310 hrs. in Committee Room No. "139", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank"— *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Anto Antony
4. Shri Naran Bhai Kachhadia
5. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
6. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
7. Shri C.R. Patil
8. Shri Taslimuddin

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary — *Director*
3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan — *Additional Director*
4. Shri S.L. Singh — *Deputy Secretary*

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2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda.

*** *** *** ***

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up 40 Memoranda (Memo. No. 42 to 81) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending Assurances. After considering a few Memoranda, the Committee authorized the Hon'ble Chairperson to decide the remaining Memoranda. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairperson decided to drop 18 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I and to pursue the remaining 21 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II*, for implementation by the Ministry/Department concerned.

*** *** *** ***

4. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Not enclosed

ANNEXURE I

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-16)

Statement showing Assurances dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances at their sitting held on 15.02.2016.

Sl. No.	Memo. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry/Department	Subject
1.	45	USQ No. 3468 dated 23.12.2008		Curb on Prostitution
		SQ No. 440 dated 02.09.2011	Women & Child Development	Rehabilitation of Sex Workers
		USQ No. 805 dated 25.11.2011		Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
2.	47	General Discussion dated 06.09.2013	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Discussion on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill
*3.	50	USQ No. 4102 dated 07.08.2014	Railways	Solar Power Plants
4.	54	SQ No. 353 dated 01.08.2014	Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce)	Indo-China Trade
5.	56	USQ. No. 3506 dated 04.08.2014	Communications & Information Technology (Department of Electronics & Information Technology)	Wafer Fabrication Manufacturing Facilities
6.	57	USQ No. 3540 dated 04.08.2014	Communications & Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications)	Domestic Manufacturing Telecom Equipment
7.	58	USQ No. 4246 dated 07.08.2014	Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)	Digitization of Land Titles
8.	59	SQ No. 357 dated 05.09.2012	Finance (Department of Revenue)	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
*9.	60	USQ No. 389 dated 07.07.2009		Cash for Food Scheme

Sl. No.	Memo. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry/Department	Subject
		SQ No. 444 dated 04.08.2009		Roadmap for Revamp of PDS
		USQ No. 2399 dated 16.08.2011	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution)	Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy
		USQ No. 1488 dated 09.08.2011		Cash Subsidy
		SQ No. 12 dated 13.03.2012		Computerisation of PDS
		USQ No. 6390 dated 15.05.2012		Foodgrain Allocation under PDS
		USQ No. 5221 dated 08.05.2012		Aadhar in PDS
		USQ No. 6311 dated 15.05.2012		Cash for Food subsidy
		USQ No. 1460 dated 21.08.2012		Cash for Foodgrains
		USQ No. 3784 dated 04.09.2012		Evaluation of PDS
10.	62	USQ No. 3056 dated 15.03.2011		Blast Cases
		SQ No. 25 dated 02.08.2011		Terrorist Attacks
		USQ No. 5440 dated 06.09.2011		Pune and Mumbai Blasts
		USQ No. 5520 dated 06.09.2011	Home Affairs	Terror and Communal Attacks
		USQ No. 1127 dated 20.03.2012		Bomb Blasts
		SQ No. 128 dated 21.08.2012		Bomb Blasts at Pune
		USQ No. 2715 dated 28.08.2012		Terrorist Activities in Kerala
		USQ No. 352 dated 26.02.2013		Terrorist Activities
		USQ No. 3676 dated 05.08.2014		Terrorist Activities

Sl. No.	Memo. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry/Department	Subject
11.	68	SQ No. 322 (Supplementary by Shri C.R. Patil, M.P.) dated 31.07.2014	Textiles	Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme
12.	69	USQ No. 6053 dated 03.05.2013	Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	Easing of Fund Transfer Norms
13.	73	USQ No. 4829 dated 22.12.2014	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Industrial Development Corporation
14.	76	USQ No.1790 dated 04.12.2006	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Improvement in Consumer Protection Council
15.	77	USQ No. 3860 dated 16.12.2014	Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries)	National Livestock Mission
16.	78	USQ No. 2981 dated 10.12.2014	Atomic Energy	Fund Allocation for Nuclear Projects
17.	79	SQ No. 40 dated 08.07.2014	Youth Affairs & Sports (Department of Sports)	Rural Youths Participation in Sports
18.	80	USQ No. 2424 dated 08.12.2014	Steel	Steel Production

*Implemented on 09.03.2016

APPENDIX XX

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

(2015-2016)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

ELEVENTH SITTING

(05.05.2016)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room "D", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank" — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
4. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
5. Shri C.R. Patil

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R.S. Kambo	—	*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary	—	*Director*
3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan	—	*Additional Director*
4. Shri S.L. Singh	—	*Deputy Secretary*

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At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following five draft Reports:

(i) Thirty-First Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways".

(ii) Thirty-Second Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Department of Space."

(iii) Thirty-Third Report regarding "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation."

(iv) Thirty-Fourth Report regarding "Review for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)."

(v) Thirty-Fifth Report regarding "Request for Dropping of Assurances (Not acceded to)".

*** *** *** ***

The Committee then adjourned.

GMGIPMRND—1032LS(S3)—06.09.2016.

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